The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly .. .. „ 8
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. „ 11
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 6

VOL. III. NO. 141 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
26th June	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	..	..
18th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th „	Caledonia	8000	..	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
KanagawaMaru	K. Tago	3801	18th June	30th June
KamakuraMaru	T. Kawabara	6238	18th June	30th June
K. ..ru Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
62/3, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London	8000	30th June	June .. ..
City of Lahore†	6947	23rd June	.. ..

†The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	605	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.
'LHASA," 2,184, Thursday 17th June. †Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Thursday 17th June connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with S. S. "DUMRA," for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday 17th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 19th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

16th June, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. Ld Henderson	about middle o July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
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Arsenal Road, POONA.
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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

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PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D 1

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THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD imp ovements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

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MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
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RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MONSOON WEAR.
Black Rs. 16-8 } Nett.
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In spite of the enormous increase in the price of all English leathers we are able, owing to our holding large stocks at the outbreak of war, to offer these Boots at the exceptionally low price quoted.

This is a Boot that we can thoroughly recommend.

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BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.
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BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Aucung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount in pregard to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR ACCESSORIES—Have your Car equipped by the BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, Bombay, who hold a choice selection of the Best Motor Accessories and a large stock of spare parts. 531—7.

PRIZE—Our Cash Memo No. 2325 has won the Prize of Rs. 15 in the fact drawing from 16-5-15 to 15-6-15. BOMBAY PERFUMERY, MART, 47, Hornby Road, Fort. 1008

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BUTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

TUITION to Matric students English, Mathematics; Rs. 3 each subject. Each subject one hour daily. Book-keeping and Accountancy by Graduates. COMMERCIAL EDUCATION CLASSES, Broacha Bldg., Princess St. 977

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

A BARGAIN.—Owing to late Monsoon the well-known RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar will be kept open until the end of this month. Visitors, who wish to take advantage of the above will be charged moderately and cheap motor seats will be arranged. 933

THE best American Proposition in the whole world is the MAXWELL. Fitted with electric lighting set and self-starter. Sold all complete for the most wonderful price of Rs. 3,250.
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED a small second-hand refrigerator cheap. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 520 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—1. English knowing hand, able to book consignments of sleepers and other timber from and to different Railway stations on different lines. Should be well conversant with the names of the Railway Stations and Railway Tariff.
1. English and Gujarati knowing hand, able to keep regular accounts and to audit Branch Firm accounts.
1. A Mechanic, acquainted with Saw Mill works. Able to supervise cutting works and labour.
Apply in writing at once to Mr. CHOTANI, Seewri Bunder, stating qualifications and pay expected. 956

WANTED—WORKSHOP INSTRUCTOR for the College of Engineering, Madras, Salary Rs. 200. Candidates must have had a sound training on European lines and must be expert in the use of hand tools and familiar with the application of modern machine tools. A knowledge of Electrical work will be a recommendation. Applications stating age, experience, etc., accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Principal up to 25th June, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal,
College of Engineering.
Madras, June, 1915. 160

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED Managers for Railway Refreshment Rooms.—Salary Rs. 40-50 with liberal commission.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDENT CATERING, B. N. Railway House, Calcutta, Kidderpur. 193

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 168

WANTED two good FITTERS, with knowledge of electrical work. Pay upto Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications. Apply with copies of Certificates to C. B. POOLEY, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar Bhor State. 164

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED July, Lakhaoti A. V. Middle School (11 miles from Bulandshahr) Matriculated Christian Master (unmarried), as first Assistant. Pay according to experience.—Apply with testimonials, SECRETARY, C. M. S., 7a Canning Road, Allahabad. 163

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER to manage an up-country Mill of about 500 looms. Apply stating terms and previous experience to the,
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.,
965 Lahore.

WANTED an EXPERT with practical experience of Lac cultivation to cultivate Lac in Forest of the Palanpur State. Candidates should apply with certificates and the lowest pay acceptable to.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to the Heir-Apparent,
162 Palanpur State (Gujarat.)

WANTED—A Female Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Bannu, N.W.F.P. Municipal Female Dispensary, No indoor patients or operations. Pay 100, a month. free quarters, private practice allowed. Must know Urdu and be prepared to learn requisite Pashtu.—Apply with certificates to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Bannu. 163

WANTED—A SENIOR URDU TRANSLATOR, on a pensionable post, salary Rs. 125-5-150, (*plus* local allowance at 10 per cent.) Must know Persian and Arabic well besides being proficient in Urdu and English. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, previous experience &c., to—
THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR,
to Government, Secretariat, Bombay. 969

WANTED a Mathematics M.A., of an Indian or English University for the Professorship of Mathematics in Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 250—25—400. Applications should be sent before the 25th June, 1915 to THE SECRETARY, Pachaiyappa's Charities, Madras furnishing copies of testimonials and information regarding age, present salary and appointment and a short history of previous service. 165

WANTED for Queen's High School, Lucknow, from 8th July, three graduates, two strong in English, Geography and History, one in Mathematics, starting salary Rs. 60. Experienced and trained. Intermediates may also apply.—Applications stating age, previous experience, etc. to reach undersigned by 22nd June. Law students need not apply.
BASUDEVA LAL, Advocate,
President School Committee,
161 Kaisarbag, Lucknow.

WANTED an experienced and qualified hand as Superintendent Railway Accounts Audit Branch, Bhopal, Salary Rs. 100 plus 25/- Horse Allowance a month. Head Quarters at Bombay.
The post is experimental for one year. Applicants with sound knowledge of English and Urdu and well up in Railway Accounts Audit should send application accompanied by copies of testimonials to—
NIZAM DIN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
190 Bhopal State, C.I.

WANTED—A CAPABLE OVERSEER Eurasian or Indian, for work in connection with Sudd cutting on Lake Kioga, Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Applicants must have good knowledge of English and must be able to keep accounts in addition to the qualifications of Overseer. Three years agreement, 2nd class passage to Mombassa and back. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE AGENTS IN INDIA UGANDA RAILWAY, KARACHI. 983

WANTED following lands for State P. W. D. Overseers Rs. 50—70
Sub-overseer Rs. 30—50.
Mistries Rs. 20—35.
Asst. Accountant Rs. 20.
Typist Rs. 25.
Head Clerk Rs. 30—40. Graduates only.
Only duly qualified men with considerable experience in buildings, road and water works need apply, giving particulars of age, training, experience. Applications should reach undersigned before 30th June 1915.
KUNWAR HARPRATAP SINGH,
State Engineer,
162 Narsinger (C.I.)

WANTED.

WANTED—MARINE ENGINEERS. Apply immediately with testimonials to Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED at once for a few days DRAFTSMAN. Apply CROMPTON'S BOMBAY, Ld. 35/37, Apollo Street. 1010

WANTED SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 40 plus 20 and 40 plus 15. Apply immediately to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Fort, Bombay. 1004

WANTED—LADY TEACHER knowing Marathi, one hour daily, for Hindu lady. Apply stating terms to Box No. 409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1011

WANTED a LOAN of Rs. 80,000 at 6 per cent. on substantial landed property. Negotiations with principals only. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

SECOND CLASS ENGINEER well experienced in mills, ginning and pressing factories ready for engagement. Also takes contract for repair. Apply to Box No. 396 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 958

WANTED a Science Teacher for the A. H. School, Dhar, on a beginning salary of Rs. 80 p. m. He must be a graduate. Also an Undergraduate strong in Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 50 p. m. Both must be good in cricket.
Apply to The HEAD-MASTER, A. H. School, Dhar, C. I. 172

WANTED A. B. A. L. T. is required for the Headmastership of Islamia High School, Lucknow, from July 1915. Pay rising from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200.
Communication should be made with Mr. SAMIULLAH BEG, Advocate, Lucknow, in connection with the above post. 161

WANTED a qualified and experienced MAN to take charge of Electric Lighting Installation in State Bungalows at Porbandar. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating age and pay expected, to.
STATE ENGINEER,
161 Porbandar.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE—JOST'S Fan in perfect working order, slightly used. Apply to Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

FOR SALE—1914 RUDGE MULTI 3½ h. p. Free Engine, excellent condition, used for 3 months only. Price Rs. 900, reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box No. 405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Rooms, on Hornby Road, on the 3rd floor of building, next Ismail Building. Apply VAKDE & CHINOY, Engineers. 992

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Rooms furnished and arrangements made for Board at shortest notice. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

I. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned stores for 1915-16, will be received by the Director of Ordnance Stores, Helene Lodge, Simla, W.C., upto 12 noon, on the 15th July, 1915.
II. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Rs. 5 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at any arsenal any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.
III. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the condition on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English.
IV. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director of Ordnance Stores who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.
V. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Thursday the 15th July 1915. Tenderers are invited to attend.
VI. Any further information required can be obtained on written application to this office.
Blankets, Jhools, Brushes, Oil linseed, Ropes head and heel, Cordage other than cotton, Gunny and articles made therefrom, galvanized buckets, Wool, and Tallow.
H. JENNINGS, Colonel,
932 Director of Ordnance Stores.

NOTICE.

From and after this date the undersigned will be prepared to accept Fire Insurance Risks in the Bombay Presidency, on behalf of the London Assurance Corporation established in A.D. 1720 and Incorporated in England.
FRAMJEE SONS & Co.,
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
936

NOTICES.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of June, 1915, at 3-30 o'clock, (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of confirming the Extraordinary Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 9th instant.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. GAMUDIA,
Chairman.
Board of Directors.
Dated this 16th day of June, 1915. 1003

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 992

"HINKS LAMPS."

JAMES HINKS & SON, LTD., Birmingham, London, Calcutta and Colombo, beg to announce their removal to more spacious offices,—DWARKADAS BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Bombay,—where "SAMPLES" of their manufactures may be inspected. 1002

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521

Madame Stanley Humphrey of Waterloo Mansions has wound up the business: so all stock-in-trade of fancy dresses, laces, ribbons, hats, bonnets, trimmings, underwears, overcoats, etc., is open to reasonable offer.
Special attention is drawn to the artistic shop furniture and tailoring department fittings.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR DR. ABDUL SATAR GAYA'S DISPENSARY IN BHOOJ MOHOLLA OPPOSITE JACKERIA MUSJID-SECOND DON, TAD STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 49 of 1914.
Abdullah Noor Mahomed & anr....Plaintiffs
vs.
Rahimabai widow & anr. .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit of the estate of Kassam Noor Mahomed deceased and by virtue of the Decree made in the same suit dated the 8th day of February, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY the 16th day of June, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house thereon standing, situate lying or being in and fronting on the east side of the Jackeria Musjid Second Don Tad Street without the Fort, of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 42 2/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1482, Old Survey No. 2594, New Survey No. 2929, and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Bombay, under ward "B" No. 2182 (1), Street No. 237-239 and bounded on the east by the Second Don Tad Street, on the west by a narrow passage and the property of Haji Ismail Haji Hatub on the north by the property of Haji Habib and on the South by the property of Rahimtoola Goolmahomed.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasjee Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for the said Receiver at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of very valuable and handsome teakwood and old blackwood plain and very old open and carved household furniture by well-known makers such as Roberts, Wimbridge, Benjamin and others rich oil paintings, glasswares, crockeryware, platedware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Raffia Manzil, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as Drawing room suite, dinning table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, curtains and oil paintings, a very rare collection of old Brass and copper wares and curios, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe old blackwood open and carved sofas, chairs, table and flower stands rich and old China wares, single and double bedsteads, dressing tables, washing tables, almiras, utensils etc.
The property of Madame Stanley Humphrey.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, June 16th, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 20TH JUNE AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), FINE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE RARE OLD BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED FURNITURE, ETC.
On SUNDAY, the 20th day of June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Seervai House," Nesbit Road, Mazagon, (opposite Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy's bungalow) very valuable, rare old carved blackwood and plain teakwood furniture etc., comprising Mahogany sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, glass and procelainware, marble top tables, rich open carved blackwood hall suite, carved sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich open carved double bedstead (very rare) blackwood tables, carved and plain panel doors, cupboards, blackwood bedsteads, Chubb's safe on stand, John Lord's safe with stand, chest of drawers, almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, table and hanging lamps, solid brass chairs, stools, carpets, arm and armless chairs, benches, copper utensils, etc., etc.
The property of the late Mr. Beramji Neserwanji Seervai and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
N. B.—Carved drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, and carved double bed are very rare.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI TWELFTH LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
By order of and under instructions from the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla the mortgagor Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by public auction on TUESDAY the 29th day of June, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 12th day of December 1913, and made between the said Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla of the one part and the said Alliance Bank of Simla of the other part.
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Khetwadi Twelfth Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2547 and 2548, New No. 9571, Old Survey Nos. 829 and 830 and New Survey No. 5502 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Khetwadi Twelfth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Cooverji Framji Mistry, on or towards the South by the property of Harivallabhdas Balgovandas and on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Davar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2050 and Street No. 6 Khetwadi Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants, which said piece of land or ground is subject to an annual Quit rent of Rupees Seven, Annas Fourteen and Pies Six.
For printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th June, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

NOTICE.
In our usual weekly sale on every Thursday we sell furniture and other sundries at very reasonable rates. Apply for our special terms.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FURNITURE DEALERS AND OTHERS TO BUY CHEAP AND SOLID FURNITURE.
Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th instant, after 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auction Rooms of the Auctioneers at Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, all the teak and blackwood household furniture of a merchant (who is closing business) consisting of dining table and chairs, large sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, double meatsafes, meatsafe cupboards, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich tapestry, corner cabinets, marble top and wooden top centre tables, tiled, flower, heartshape and fancy teapoys, writing and office tables revolving chairs, folding chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, commodes, towel horse and other sundry articles.
The above goods are open for view.
AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY ETC.
Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Burjorji Dadabhoy Mody.
Gold neckchain bangles etc.
By order of the party concerned jewellery such as Pearl necklaces, diamond rings, nose rigs etc., etc.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.
Bombay, June 16th, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—
By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dattatrya Bhasker Joshi, the mortgagor.
2pearl-nose rings, gold rings, bracelets, pearl earrings, gold watches loose pearls, silver utensils, etc.
On account of the concerned—
9 cases each 50 doz. tins Japanese carbolic tooth powder "Lion Brand."
4 canes each 5 gallons French Eau-de-Cologne.
Property of Military Officers:—One travelling tent-perambulator, carved wooden sceen, saddlery and harness, travelling leather suit cases, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NORTH BROOK STREET OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Jagjiwan Raisey Raja the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th day of August, 1911, and made between the Mortgagor of one part and the Mortgagee of the other sell by Public Auction THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 970 8-9 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at North Brook Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2980, 2983, and New No. 9926. Old Survey No. 4383, 4386, and New Survey No. 5072, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7790 and Street No. 200—202 and "C" Ward No. 7791—7792 and Street No. 1—2, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the aforesaid North Brook Street on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the Durgadevi Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Masor Raja.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, June 16th, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).
Auction Sale of very High Class and made-to-order furniture by well-known makers such as Wimbridge, Devji Kanji Mackenzie, also of rare Indian worked seasoned blackwood cabinet and chairs to match, group of porcelain figures carved dresdon A.D. 1770, from the collection of Napolean Bonaparte (a rare article), sweet toned solid iron framed upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Coy., Genoa velvet lined drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, almiras, Sheffield candleabras, 400 days time piece, Sewing Machine, blackwood jardiniers by Dewji, dressing and washing tables, etc., etc.
THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th June at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their office at 53, Medows Street Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshram), the very valuable, artistic latest designed blackwood and teakwood highly polished household furniture such as dining table for 6 persons dining chair, mirrored side board, full size chesterfield sofa by Mackenzie, Genoa velvet lined drawing room suites of sofa and chairs, drawing room silver cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double almirahs, clothes and gown presses dressing and washing tables, meatsafes, dinner waggons, whatnots oval shaped blackwood jardineers by Dewji Kanji, drawing room glass screen, large cheval glass, fancy cabinets sheffield candleabras, 400 days time piece in dome, Sewing Machines, tiger skin, dirty clothes basket English revolving piano stools, musical box platedware, glassware and crockeryware camera lenses by Ross, etc. Also.
Sweet toned solid iron framed upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co., Rare Indian worked seasoned blackwood silver cabinet and chairs to match specially made for London. Group of porcelain figures carved Dresdon 1770 A.D. from the collection of Napolean the first, etc., etc., the property of E. W. Embery Esq., of the West End Watch Co., in closing that of Mr. Percival L. H. Manning Doctor E. Percival Baker late Consult- and Physician of Messrs. Phillips and Co., ing phy[illegible]
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
Note.—The blackwood cabinet, chairs and dresdon figures are worth going in for and afford an opportunity to lovers of art and curios.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, June 13th, 1915.

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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Under the directions of Mr. Maneckjee Shapurji Vatcha, Bai Ruttonbai Merwanjee Kharegat, Bai Dhunbai Maneckjee Tarachund, Bai Jeeloobai Muncherjee Kharegat, Bai Baifooi Sorabjee Tarachund and Bai Soonabai Nusserwanjee Seervai, Messrs. BENNETT & Co.,. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 572, New Survey No. 7201 redeemed from Land Revenue on the 25th day of September 1899 by payment of 30 years rent with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 4,283 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3285 Street No. 1 Nepean Sea Road situate lying and being at Malabar Hill in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay on the East side of Nepean Sea Road and bounded on the East partly by the property of Kapilram Hardooram, and partly by the property of Mulraj Khatao, on the West partly by the property of Purmanandas Jiwandas and partly by the property of Darabsha Bomanjee Dubash, on the south by the property of Darabsha Bomanji Dubash and on the North by the property of Nowroji Ardeshir Davur which said premises are now in the possession of the vendor together with the piece of land and the stable and upperstoried out-house standing thereon lying and abutting on the Western boundary wall of the adjacent property of the said Nowrojee Ardeshir Davur at present occupied by Ramji Vishram Budloo Dhobi and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY, AT TUKDI, BALEGAUM, POTE TUKDI, SAMPGAUM IN HOONGAL IN BELGAUM ZILLAH, BELONGING TO VALLABDAS KALLIANJI AND CO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Premji Oomersey, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Kallianji Oomersey Valabdas Callianji and Jamnadas, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction, at their Rooms, TOMORROW THURSDAY, the 17th day of June, 1915, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock, in the afternoon, the immoveable properties undermentioned:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the building or ginning factory thereon, admeasuring one acre and 22 goonthas (Revenue payable therefore is Rs. 2-4-6 and forms part of a large piece of land admeasuring 25 acres and 21 goonthas, the Revenue payable therefore is Rs. 37, and situate at Tukali Balegaum, Pote Tukadi Sampgaum, at Hoongal and registered under Revision Survey No. 420, and bounded on the East by the property of Baswanappa Gurusedappa Anna Nowlee, on the East by the property of Kaizedappa Vaicharappa Sonar, and Balwant Tappa Sootar, on the North by the property of Beshim Rudrappa Shewpunjappa, and on the South of the Moorgode Old Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings or Ginning Factory thereon, which admeasures one acre and 29 goonthas and Revenue payable therefore is Rs. 2-11-0, and forms part of the land admeasuring 12 acres and 10 goonthas, Revenue payable therefore is Rs. 19, situate at Belhongal Tukadi Balegaum, Pote Tukadi Sampgaum, at Hoongal, and registered under Survey No. 449, and bounded on the East by the ground of the late Maleshappa Vetigar, on the West by the ground of Rudrappa Shewpunjappa Kaderwali, on the South by the property of Belmi Baswanappa Gursedappa and on the North by the Old Road leading Moorgode.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land or ground which admeasures one acre and 14 goonthas, Revenue payable therefore is Rs. 3 and annas 9, and forms part of a large piece of land admeasuring one acre and 21 goonthas, Revenue payable therefore is Rs. 4, situate at Belhongal Tookdi Balegaum, Pote Tukdi Sampgaum at Hoongal, and registered, under Revision Survey No. 429, and bounded on the East by the property of Shewlingappa Chinappa Metagood on the West by the property of Veerbhadrappa Veerappa Kadrolee and by the property of Shivlingappa Chinnappa, on the North by the Old Road, leading to Moorgode, and on the South by the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, at their Office, at 129, Esplanade Road, in Fort, or to the Undersigned.

As SATURDAY the 19th instant, is a Public Holiday there will be no sale of Horses and Carriages on that day.

BENNETT & Co.,.

Bombay, June 16th 1915.

It goes down easily. Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D 2

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. GHANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY WEDNESDAY THE 16TH JUNE 1915 AT 4-30 P. M., (S. T.).

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th June, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Raghavaya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee in exercise of the power of sale, reserved to him by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1911 and made between Mangalji Motiram, the mortgagor of the one part and Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Mangalji Motiram, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following landed property.

SCHEDULE.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, standing thereon situate, lying and being in Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,797 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 331-551, New Nos. 4053-4434, Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 1803 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 3088-3089-3090-3091, and Street Nos. 552-553-554-555, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Domingos De Sa and Clara Maria de Silva, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. Raghavayya and Nagindas, Solicitors, at their Office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GHANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, June 16th, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th June 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street Nos. 929, 907-909, Case Nos. 290, 294, Jail Road East.

Building Street Nos. 43-44, 12-20, 123-125, Case Nos. 37, 346, 197, Chinch Bunder Cross Lane and 1st Nowrojee Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 16th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

Another amazing adventure of

ROCAMBOLE

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the

EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT

To-night, Wednesday, at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

SHAHEED-I-NAZ

i.e. Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.
(In Oriental Garb)

Prices of Admission:—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1 As. 12 and 6.

Telephone No. 286.

C. P. KHATOW,
Proprietor.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Gen. Manager— — — — — — — — —Mr. James McGrath

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

BANDMANN VARIETIES

IN A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Special features to-night will include

ARTHUR ROBERTS' screamingly funny sketch.

"THE IMPORTANCE of being ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE"

CAST:—

FITZ AWFUL-SMITH	Mr. Tom Payne.
Mr. THUNDER (A jealous husband)	Mr. A. G. Spry.
Mrs. THUNDER	Miss Dorothea Temple.
Mrs. GREEN	Miss Nellie Lomas.
KITTY MASHEM	May Yates.

Scene:—Mr. Thunder's Flat.

THE ROSSLYNS

in their Scena **"A Soiree Musicale"**

MISS MAY YATES

in a new repertoire.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The rainfall has again been fairly widespread over Northern India and Burmah, but in the Peninsula there has been a decrease except on the Malabar coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burmah, west of the United Provinces, East Rajputana and Malabar coast and local in Upper Burmah, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Southeast Punjab, and Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in the east of the United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, Mysore and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island one inch, Diamond Island three, Tavoy, Moulmein and Bassein one and a half, Maymyo four, Mandalay one and a half, Cox's Bazar Barisal, Jesore, Cuttack and Jhansi three quarters, Roorkee one and a half, Mussooree one, Agra and Bareilly a half, Murree and Mouny Abu two, Udaipur one and a half, Pendra and Raipur three quarters, Cochin and Trivandrum one and a half and Kodaikanal one.

MONSOON SETS IN.

On the Malabar coast the sea is rough, the sky is overcast and pressure is locally low, indicating that the monsoon is setting in on that coast.

Forecast:—Further increase of rainfall on the Malabar coast.

BURST OF THE MONSOON.

A CALICUT REPORT.

The British India Steam Navigation Company have received a telegram from their Calicut Agents stating that the Monsoon burst on Monday night but that there had been very little rain.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN MYMENSINGH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

A furious cyclone has blown over some parts of Mymensingh. Numerous houses in Sarishabari and other villages have been blown down and several lives are reported to have been lost. The cyclone was followed by a heavy downpour, resulting in the sudden rise of rivers and destruction of crops.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 0.30" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and clear or lightly clouded in the east Punjab. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Agra has had 0.47" Jhansi, 0.75" and Allahabad 0.14". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.14" and Ajmer 0.11". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect over the whole of Rajputana; day temperature is also below normal at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Deesa has had 0.36" and Ahmedabad 0.22". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Surat and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West; night temperature is in defect in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has again been local; Saugor has had 0.11", Nagpur 0.20" and Raipur 0.75". Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except in the extreme eastern and north-eastern district; night temperature is also above normal at Amraoti and Chanda but in defect at Raipur and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Nizamabad, Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in South Malabar. Seas have become rough at Calicut and Cochin; weather is squally at Cochin and an area of relatively slightly low pressure such as precedes the advance of the monsoon is shown at Calicut. Monsoon conditions are being established in Malabar. In the inland districts of the Peninsula precipitation has been insignificant. Dust or thunderstorms have given nearly general rain in Gujarat, fairly general rain in Rajputana and the United Provinces and local rain in the Central Provinces. In the Punjab rainfall has decreased, Multan being the only station reporting precipitation of importance.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the south Konkan. A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the southern half of the Deccan, the Central and United Provinces, and the Punjab and possibly in Gujarat, and Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th June 1915, was 29.905 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 15th of June, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	101.1	80.7	55	0	0	0
Do. (14th)	98.7	83.8	94	0	0	—0.05
Jask						
Muskat	106.0	87.0	82	0	0	—0.15
Do. (14th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.0	77.4	91	0.30	0.48	0.30
Rawalpindi	92.2	71.3	77	0.04	0.36	—0.20
Lahore	99.0	80.6	70	..	0.43	0.63
Hissar	97.9	75.5	76	..	1.51	
Ambala	88.7	72.3	65	..	0.07	—0.53
Delhi	101.2	77.6	49	..	0.65	0
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	78.0	71	0.47	0.71	—0.26
Mainpuri	..	84.1	53	..	0.12	—0.25
Jhansi	104.8	78.3	61	0.75	0.87	—0.11
Cawnpore	105.2	79.7	72	..	0	—0.88
Allahabad	104.1	83.5	66	0.14	0.20	—0.35
RHD AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.3	84.3	64	..	0	—0.03
Karachi	91.8	84.4	82	..	0.03	—0.12
Ajmer	101.9	76.0	68	0.11	0.15	—0.24
Jaipore	97.7	76.5	77	0.14	0.14	—0.35
Kotah	102.6	81.6	53	..	0.78	—0.09
GAIKWAR, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	99.2	81.2	78	..	0	—0.44
Dwarka	91.2	82.7	84	0.06	00.6	—0.54
Veraval	87.0	82.3	89	..	0	—1.05
Rajkot	103.9	78.8	70	0.01	0.01	—0.80
Bhavnagar Para	103.8	79.8	97	0.02	0.02	—1.14
Surat	99.1	80.6	77	0.08	0.08	—1.28
Ahmedabad	99.8	78.4	88	0.22	1.52	0.54
Deesa	101.3	71.6	80	0.36	0.89	0.72
Neemuch	103.1	75.0	55	0.02	0.02	—0.63
Indore	102.9	78.2	70	..	0.19	—2.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	99.5	80.0	66	..	0.56	—0.73
Saugor	98.2	72.8	69	0.11	0.11	—0.75
Hoshangabad	103.3	73.6	49	0.02	0.80	—0.82
Khandwa	107.6	82.0	70	..	0	—1.83
Akola	108.2	81.5	55	..	0	—2.04
Amraoti	105.3	83.6	48	..	0.04	—2.07
Nagpur	104.6	79.7	70	0.20	1.07	—2.22
Chanda	108.7	87.2	41	..	0	—2.64
Raipur	98.2	71.8	78	0.75	0.94	—1.33
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.4	84.0	70	..	0	—6.52
Ratnagiri	92.1	82.7	70	..	0	—14.73
Mormugao	93.4	83.2	70	..	0.05	—15.24
Karwar	..	..	..	0.04	0.28	—20.36
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105.2	76.6	55	..	00.5	—2.40
Ahmednagar	101.2	72.1	57	..	0.31	—2.94
Poona	98.2	74.8	69	..	0	—2.20
Sholapur	103.8	79.1	55	..	0.07	—2.80
Bijapur	99.9	76.2	64	..	0.58	—1.88
Belgaum	94.3	70.4	72	..	0.11	—3.86
Ahmedabad	103.0	74.5	50	..	0	—2.51
Nizamabad (Indur)	106.0	84.6	45	..	0.90	—0.86
Hyderabad	100.6	79.5	58	0.05	0.27	—2.06
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.6	77.0	79	0.01	1.23	—18.76
Calicut	88.3	75.1	93	0.63	4.73	—13.39
Cochin	85.8	75.7	78	0.35	6.76	—7.33
Colombo	87.2	77.9	91	0.12	2.11	—3.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103.2	85.6	55	..	0 17	—2 19
Bellary	97.1	76.7	62	..	4.38	3.17
Cuddapah	104.4	83.1	62	0.08	0.42	—1.13
Madras	97.6	84.5	59	..	0	—1.03
Bangalore	95.3	66.9	31	..	0.11	4.12
Coimbatore	98.4	73.3	66	..	2.64	1.82
Trichinopoly	98.7	75.4	61	0.05	1.06	—0.26
Negapatam	95.8	79.0	66	0.10	0.57	0.01

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	29.991 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	88.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	79.7 "
Dew Point	..	76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.693 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	4.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	93.4 "
Minimum do. do.	..	83.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	W.S.W.
Movement of Wind	..	150 Miles.
Fall of Rain	..	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month	..	0.00 "
Do. do. year	..	1.41 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 16th	..	0.00 "

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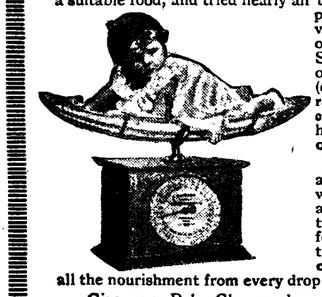
Are you anxious about Baby?

If so, you should do as this mother did—your anxiety would disappear, and your Baby would have every chance of being healthy and bonnie, firm and strong. The mother writes she "had great difficulty in finding a suitable food, and tried nearly all the first-class foods, but nothing proved satisfactory." The child had violent diarrhœa, so the doctor ordered white of an egg with water. She got worse. The mother goes on to say, "I was told by a doctor (connected with one of the largest Children's Hospitals) that Glaxo was the only remedy. From that time she has gained six ounces a week without a stop."



This is because Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. The Glaxo process causes the nourishing curd of the milk to form into light, tiny particles, so that every baby, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows.

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	High Water: Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.		Month	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.	
	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tu.	15	m	0	18	25	5	15	m	6	15	16	2
		1	19a	28	4			7	10a	19	8
W.	16	m	0	57	25	4	16	m	6	48	16	5
		1	50a	28	0			7	55a	19	8
Th.	17	m	1	37	25	3	17	m	7	22	16	10
		2	22a	27	9			8	32a	19	7
Fr.	18	m	2	20	25	2	18	m	7	58	17	6
		2	56a	27	4			9	12a	19	7
Sat.	19	m	3	8	24	11	19	m	8	39	18	3
		3	34a	26	11			9	53a	19	0
Sun.	20	m	4	4	24	9	20	m	9	31	19	2
		4	15a	26	6			10	55a	18	7
Mo.	21	m	5	15	24	10	21	m	10	41	20	0
		5	0a	26	3			11	57a	17	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June		Sunrise		Sunset.	
"	15 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 17m
"	16 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 17m
"	17 (Thursday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 17m
"	18 (Friday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 18m
"	19 (Saturday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 18m
"	20 (Sunday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 18m
"	21 (Monday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th. 0h. 27.8m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.2m. p. m.

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COMMERCIAL.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

During the past fortnight, says the "Statist", the conditions prevailing have not been at all favourable to a large business in yarn and cloth. A feature of considerable interest has been the smart fall in raw cotton rates. On May 1 middling American cotton on the spot in Liverpool was at 5.65d. A steady downward movement showed itself, until on May 8 the quotation was 5.15d. At the time of writing (May 15th) prices are a little stronger, the figure on Wednesday last being 5.36d. The slump last week seemed to be chiefly due to political events, such as the China and Japan negotiations, rather than crop and weather reports from the United States. Egyptian cotton is also easier in sympathy with the American staple, fully good fair brown in Liverpool having fallen from 8.10d. on May 1 to 7.75d. on Wednesday last. There is much uncertainty with regard to the new Egyptian crop.

The lack of activity in the Manchester market has been largely owing to the uncertain outlook as to prices. Buyers have not been at all disposed to purchase more than retail lots. In cloth, India, our best market, is undoubtedly well supplied, and it is said that freer operations will not take place until something is known of the monsoon, which is not expected to burst at Bombay until the beginning of next month. The China market has recently given more promise, and this week an increased inquiry has been experienced, not only in fancy goods and specialities, but also in staple makes such as shirtings. It is not possible to speak very favourably of most of the smaller outlets, but an exception can be made in the case of Egypt, the recent demand being encouraging. Clearances abroad are said to be healthy, and fresh supplies are wanted. The home trade continues busy in the way of distribution, and the recent fine weather has helped things considerably. Our shipments of cloth continue on much the same scale as in recent months, but, of course, the takings are much below last year. The exports in April amounted to 378,575,800 yards, against 531,908,600 yards in 1914 and 587,552,800 yards in the previous year. A feature of the Board of Trade returns is the big takings of France, the amount being 32,680,000 yards, as compared with 1,541,400 yards last year. These figures indicate the amount of business done with the French Government by Lancashire manufacturers in supplying the troops with clothing.

Prices in home American yarns are on a lower basis than for some time back. The recent demand has been very disappointing, and with cloth so quiet we can scarcely expect activity in twist and weft. Order lists continue to run down, but the position of spinners is being somewhat assisted by the forced curtailment of production as a result of the labour shortage. Coarse yarns are the best situated, but order lists in t' is section are nothing like so healthy as a month or two ago. No relief has come round for producers of Egyptian yarns in Bolton and district, and the prospects remain poor. A falling off is now showing itself in the demand in yarns for abroad, there being a smaller inquiry for both India and the Continent. Our shipments, however, are on an encouraging scale, the total for April being 19,000,300 lb., against 18,992,500 lb., last year and 18,578,600 lb. in April 1913. Again the feature of interest is the big exports to France, the amount being 4,164,400 lb., against 335,400lb. last year.

Our foreign trade in textile machinery continues on a much smaller scale than twelve months ago. All our outlets abroad are taking less, and there are no signs of any improvement. During April we only exported to the value of £250,511, against £600,374 in 1914 and £695,434 the year before.

There has been some danger of serious trouble arising between the Master Spinners' Federation and the Cardroom Operatives' Amalgamation with regard to the application of the workpeople for a 10 per cent., bonus on wages at mills engaged on coarse yarns—that is to say, on counts below 36's. The application was refused by the employers a few weeks ago. The trade union officials immediately began to approach individual mills, and some firms outside the Federation granted the bonus. At the beginning of last week the operatives at a mill at Oldham handed in notices to cease work in a week's time if the bonus was not conceded. A week yesterday (Friday) the Masters' Federation had a meeting in Manchester, when it was decided to appoint a special committee, with power to act at once in case any mill should be put on strike to enforce the demand. It was also decided to call a special meeting of the members to discuss the situation, to be held yesterday (Friday). Important developments in the situation, however, occurred last Tuesday, when a joint meeting was held between the representatives of the employers and the operatives, and as a result the trade union officials decided to post-date the strike notices at the mill at Oldham. The strained relations now seem to be somewhat relieved, and in trade circle there is no disposition to anticipate a crisis in the way of a general lockout. It is pretty certain that Government interference would take place, and the leaders of the masters and the workpeople would never be allowed to bring about a big stoppage of machinery.

The balance sheet of the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association for the year ending last March shows a profit, including the balance brought forward, of £787,368. The net profit is £281,057, as compared with £499,584 twelve months ago and £478,803 in 1913. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, making 8 per cent. for the year. The amount to be carried forward is £134,868, against £256,311 twelve months ago. In trade circles the balance sheet is rather better than expected. The Association has undoubtedly been very severely hit by the loss of trade with Germany, and, in addition to outstanding debts abroad, numerous mills have contracts on the books against which deliveries cannot be made.

GERMANY'S TRADE WITH HOLLAND.

A leading authority in Amsterdam writes:—I may say that German trade through Dutch channels is pretty well killed except for some requirements of the Dutch colonies, which are practically obtainable only in Germany, and also contracts entered into before March 1st. Consequently Dutch trade is dwindling, and shipping, especially by the regular lines, will suffer considerably. The country likely to suffer most by the blockade conditions is, however, Brazil, and the effect will be felt with full force when offers for the new crop are made, for coffee prices are likely to fall heavily owing to the exclusion of two of the largest consuming countries. The stocks of coffee in Germany, however, are believed to be sufficient for a long time to come. The cessation of imports into Germany will assist her exchanges and enable her to keep her gold—the indispensable reserve for her excessive borrowing. Although there must now be widespread misery among the German poor, especially in the agricultural districts, the well-to-do and educated classes show but few signs of wavering in their determination to see this war through, and they will doubtless be encouraged by the recent successes in Galicia and the Baltic Provinces. How they will straighten out their finances after the war is a puzzle which I cannot solve.

WHERE AMERICA'S STRENGTH LIES.

The majority of American bankers who are firm in the belief that the country will ultimately be drawn into the war, agree that the best way in which the United States could fight Germany would be by assisting the Allies' campaign to the utmost of her ability. This, it is believed, would be done by increasing the exports of munitions and supplies enormously and, by voting thousands of millions of credit to go where it was most needed amongst Germany's enemies. It is realised that the United States is in no position to fight with men and rifles, but to place the financial resources of the country at the disposal of the Allies would instantly weaken Germany's own credit by the preponderating power thrown against her, and would hearten the several nations now warring with the Kaiser, whose greatest weakness is in regard to their supplies and financial means.

"It is immaterial to America at war," says one authority, "whether she gives a thousand millions to Russia, to France, or to Great Britain. Finance opposing Germany to-day is a unit. That unit would be enormously increased if relations between the United States and Germany were severed."

People who do not think in financial terms are disturbed over the inability of the United States immediately to command the means for defence, but they overlook the fact that in the present position America is not only one of the largest bases for war supplies, but soon will be one of the largest bases for credit supplies.

The United States at war, it is pointed out, cannot not only accelerate in very many ways the munitions now going forward to the Allies, but can throw open the Government arsenals and arms factories now practically closed, and can almost instantly augment the machinery at the base of the war supplies.

Bankers and financiers are unanimous in the opinion that America would indeed be extremely foolish to enter into any arrangements that aided Germany to interrupt the supplies of the Allies. "But, what most people do not see, and what Germany cannot fail to see," declared an English-American financier, well-known on both sides of the Atlantic, "is that at this juncture an invitation from Germany to the United States to enter the field is a much more serious matter for Germany than would be an invitaion from Germany to Italy and Roumania combined. If Germany can frighten the United States by her Transatlantic submarine warfare, we deserve to be frightened; if we permit our defence to interfere with the defences of others, we had better think before we commit suicide; but if it comes right down to business, it is not our navy yards and arsenals that will do the work, but the credits we can vote by the thousand million. France would, to-day, undoubtedly like to borrow $500,000,000 at 5 per cent. in the United States. If America had to go to war, I think she might get $1,000,000,000 at 4 per cent. very quickly, and get it direct from the United States Treasury."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" Sales of East Indian	..	100
" Imports		15,000
Mid. Americans		5.30d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.65d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..July	9.47
	Oct.	9.84
New York Official noon call	..July	9.49
	Oct.	9.87
New Orleans 10 a. m. ..	..July	9.21
	Oct.	9.60

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, June 14th.

Estimated Sales		6,000
Total Imports		15,000

OPENING PRICES

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.26	5.22
June-July	5.26	5.22
July-Aug.	5.29	5.25
Aug.-Sept.	5.37	5.33
Sept.-Oct.	5.45	5.41
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.48
Jan.-Feb.	5.65	5.62
March-April	5.72	5.68
May-June	5.79	5.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 14th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.26	5.21
June-July	5.26	5.21
July-Aug.	5.29	5.25
Aug.-Sept.	5.37	5.33
Sept.-Oct.	5.45	5.41
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.48
Jan.-Feb.	5.65	5.62
March-April	5.72	5.68
May-June	5.79	5.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 14th.

Good Bengal M. G.		3.95
F. G. "		4.10
Fine "		4.25
Good Oomra M.G.		4.45
F. G. "		4.60
Fine "		4.75
Good M. G. Oomra		4.45
Fine M. G. Oomra		4.75
Good Broach		4.90
F.G. "		5.05
Fine "		5.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..		3,000
" Exports to Great Britain " " to Continent		19,000
Futures at New York July ..	..	9.48
Previous closing price ..	..	9.53
Futures at New York Oct. ..	..	9.85
Previous closing price ..	..	9.90
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..	9.75
Previous price	..	9.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	..	9.32
Previous price	..	9.25
Futures at New Orleans July ..	..	9.23
Previous price ..	..	9.25
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	..	9.61
Previous price ..	..	9.64
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		7½
Demand Bills	..	4.77.50
Silver Commercial Bars ..	..	49½

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 14th.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	26.02
Bar Silver Spot	23 7/16
Closing Tone of silver:—India bought.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅝
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, June 14th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July; sellers, 55

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; sellers. 54/9

Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June-July sellers 54/6

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers. 54

Bombay White June-July, sellers 56

Bombay Club No. 2, June-July sellers 54/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore Nominal

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July 56

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; 51/6

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; Nominal 57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Sellers. 51/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value £7.12.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £86½

Copper Braziers £102

Yellow Metal 13½

Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9

English best selected Copper 95½

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool £ 20

Hard Spelter Nominal.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal. 30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July 2/7

Ceylon Rubber 2/5⅛

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta

June	19/3
July	19
September-October	18/7½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi

June	19/4½
July	19/1½
September-October	18/9

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June 21/9

July	21/6
September-October	21/3

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and

Karachi; June	21/10½
July	21/7½
September-October	21/4½

RANGOON MARKET FOR MICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 15.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have received a communication from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Maymyo, inquiring whether a market exists in Rangoon for Mica. In replying the Chamber suggested that if samples were sent steps would be taken to ascertain prospects for mica deposits discovered in Upper Burma.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D-26

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 15.

The market has ruled quiet throughout the whole day with good Broach quoted at Rs. 242/3

There has been a fair enquiry from mills for "10s." cotton and also a small demand in staple styles.

Business in forward contracts is limited. New crops remain steady at a low rate but no business has been reported.

We Quote:—

Fine Broach, July 210

Fine Bengal, July 161.

Fine Khamgaum Akola, July 186.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 243.

Fully Good Bengal, January 181.

Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 213/14.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	248	Apr.25'16
M. G. "	215	..	..	June 1916
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	187	181	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. " ..	160	..	..	June 1915
M. G Sind "Punjab (By. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm: ..	213	..	..	Jan. 1916
H G Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Fulgaon	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	185	..	..	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar war	..	..	214	July 1915
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	190	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	197	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	215	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	215	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	217/8	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	161	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm: ..	186	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 14th June:—

Cotton	5,521 Bales.
Wheat	34,994 cwts.
Linseed	10,249 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,650 "
Ginjellyseed	112 "
Poppyseed	326 "
Groundnuts	1,350 "
Castorseed	5,623 "
Rice	132,395 "
Myrabollams	1,837 "
Cottonseed	3,988 "
Mowraseed	853 "
Gram	6,903 "
Joowar	918 "
Maize	374 "
Barley	439 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks Selling rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 7/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7/8d. July.

Banks Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 m.-s. ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 m.-s. forward	1s. 4 3-32d. July.
Credits 4 m.-s. ready	1s. 4 ¼d.
Francs 3 m.-s. ready	176
60 d-s. Hongkong	132½
60 d-s. Shanghai	169½
60 d-s. Yokohama	150½ to 150½

BULLION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Shield Sovereigns	15	11	0
English Dragoons	15	1	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60	10	0
English Sheld Sovereigns	15	11	0
English Dragoons	15	1	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60	10	0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 15.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and owing to good inquiry a slight advance was reported in almost all shares.

Tata Iron and Steel shares presented a firm tendency.

In Mill Shares for July delivery Davids opened at Rs. 545 but closed at Rs. 550 (sellers). Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 405 in the morning but at the close moved up to Rs. 411½ (buyers).

Standards kept firm at Rs. 975 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,142½. Centrals improved to Rs. 1,870 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,472½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares advanced to Rs. 932½.

Finlays improved to Rs. 270 and Simplex were in demand at Rs. 270.

Indore Malwas were placed at Rs. 185 and Indian Dying and Bleaching shares improved to Rs. 125.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 172½. Ahmedabad advance at Rs. 742½ and Cresent at Rs. 87½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 104 and Deferred improved to Rs. 195.

Sara Sirajgunj Ry. hares changed hands at Rs. 73½. Tapti Valleys at Rs. 562½ and Gujrat Ry. shares at Rs. 100 (New Issue) Alcock and Ashdown shares moved up to Rs. 257.

Tata Hydro Electric Preference shares were in demand at Rs. 1,182½.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,640.

Amritsar Patti Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 153½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 93 7/8 per cent.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were quoted at Rs. 100½.

"CHURCH TIMES" TO DR. CLIFFORD.

"We should not like, even if we were able, to say how many times we have crossed swords with Dr. Clifford, whose retirement from active work at Westbourne Park Chapel, after fifty years of ministry there, is announced," writes the "Church Times." "Behind and beneath the militancy with which we were wont to enter the lists against him we cherished an inward respect for his prowess.

"The hardest blows daunted him not at all, and in his green old age he proved himself as good a fighter as he was in his breezy youth. Dr. Clifford is a splendid example of what can be done, in spite of adverse circumstances, by a person of grit.

"With untiring perseverance and never-failing confidence he succeeded in educating himself, with what success his three degrees with honours in the University of London sufficiently testify. We desire to associate ourselves with those who have expressed and will express their best wishes for his long life and happiness."

BRITISH ART AND TRADE.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

With the object of assisting British industry through this co-operation of the manufacturer, the designer and improver, the Design and Industries Association has been formed in London. At the inaugural proceedings at the Great Eastern Hotel on May 19 Lord Aberconway presided over a crowded attendance, which included:

Mr. John Marshall, Professor W. R. Lethaby (Royal College of Art), Mr. Chas, F. Sixsmith (Manchester), Mr. Frank Warner (president, Silk Association), Mr. H. L. Symonds (London Chamber of Commerce), Mr. F. Morley Fletcher (principal, Edinburgh College of Art). H. H. Peach (Leicester), Sir Cecil Smith (director of the Victoria and Albert Museum), Mr. Cecil C. Brewer, Mr. Ambrose Heal, Mr. Hamilton T. Smith, Mr. R. Catterson Smith (director of Art Education, Birmingham), Mr. H. P. Gee (Leicester), Mr. Frank Pick (Traffic Manager, Underground Railway), Mr. F. Ernest Jackson, and Sir Robert Lorimer.

Sir H. Liewellyn Smith, of the Board of Trade, wrote that he was confident that the promoters of the new society would make it their endeavour to establish it on as broad and catholic a basis as possible, thus avoiding the very real danger attending a movement of this kind that it might unduly reflect the special ideas of some section or school of thought.

Sir Kenneth Anderson, chairman of the Orient Line, in a letter sympathising with the aims of the association, wrote that he believed the manufacturer and designer could travel the same road together to their mutual advantage. The pity of it was that there had been so much "high falutin" talk about art as a sort of sealed mystery, unrelated to our everyday needs, that it was popularly regarded as having "uselessness" and "superfluity" for its distinctive characteristics—a sort of top-dressing to be applied or omitted at will instead of as a quality inherent in sound design. The country possessed talent in abundance, but it had been rendered sterile by false conceptions and inadequate or misdirected training.

The Chairman said they were glad to know, on the authority of Sir Llewellyn Smith, that the movement they were crystallising that day was one which the Government felt of such importance that they were prepared to lend their official sanction to any well-considered efforts to develop our industries along artistic lines. When the war was over there would be a great rush amongst manufacturers for producing great varieties of finished articles for export all over the world, and it would be a time when probably more money considerations would be more patent than those of design or art. Therefore it was necessary that we should organise the development of our industries on the lines we desired.

Mr. John Marshall moved the following resolution:

That it is desirable to establish an association of manufacturers, designers, distributors, and others interested in stimulating that national spirit of co-operation which is becoming more and more a vital necessity to our industrial life, and that it be called "The Design and Industries Association."

Professor Lethaby seconded, and Sir Cecil Smith, Sir Robert Lorimer, and other speakers followed. The resolution was carried, and a committee was appointed.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

WORK FOR THE GENERAL STAFF.

Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, who took the chair at the anniversary general meeting, held at the Alpine Club on May 17, in the course of his address, mentioned that from the outbreak of the war the greater part of the staff, assisted by a number of volunteers, were employed on work which had been already tested in the field. The skeleton map of Western Europe, which was drawn by the Socity's draughtsmen, had been used extensively by the Royal Flying Corps as well as by the Staff. An index to names on the tactical maps of North-East France and Belgium was undertaken in the first days of the war and completed. Four other indexes had been completed, and a fifth and heavy one was now in progress. The principal use of these indexes was in Staff work. The heaviest piece of work, however, was the compilation of a map of Europe and the Near East on the scale of 1: 1,000,000. Such a map was required for strategical studies and for the larger questions of supply. It was also urgently needed for the study of political problems, both present and future, and it was curious that up to the year 1909 there had been no real attempt to make a general map of Europe upon an adequate scale. During the four and a half years which elapsed between the London meetings of the International Map Committee and the outbreak of war only some half a dozen sheets had been produced by the combined efforts of the Governments of Europe, whereas they might hope that during the first twelve months of the war they would be able to compile for the General Staff, and the Ordnance Survey would be able to draw and reproduce, some fifteen to twenty sheets. One of the minor uses of this map would be to put the spelling of place-names in the war zone on a more systematic basis, and there was no doubt, that the result would be to make a much more satisfactory general map than any now available

THE LUSITANIA'S INSURANCE.

In a printed Parliamentary answer to Commander Bellairs, Mr. Runciman says that the Lusitania was insured under the Government scheme. The amount of the insurance is, of course, large, but it is not thought desirable to publish the amounts for which particular ships are insured under the war risks scheme.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys; they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. 27

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15.

Akbar	Murch	Aden
Homayun	Courtenay	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

June 15.

Kashgar	Rivevs	Yokohama
Calliope	Topp	Labuan

The following steamers received their Port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer	Nubia	for	Shanghai
"	Clan Ross	for	Karachi
"	Inaho Maru	for	Yakkaichi

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th and is due here on the etetettetetet

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties. Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10. The London Costume Comedy Co. in a complete change of programme.

Bombay Sanitary Association: Public lecture in Gujarati on "The Necessity of acquiring a Knowledge of Hygiene, Ambulance and Nursing" by Dr. D. H. Mehta of Baroda, Sanitary Institute, Princess St. 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Strait Settlement, China, Japan, Australia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m.

Persian Gulf Mails; latest hour of posting at G. P. O. 7-30 p.m. and at town sub-offices 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

P. and O. Co's. s.s. Malwa with English Mails due at Daybreak.

SATURDAY, June 19.

Asho Zarthoshtno Diso, Bank Holiday.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL-HOWES—At Dhariwal, Punjab, on the 9th June 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell-Howes, a daughter.

TURKHUD—On 14th June at Bandra to Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Turkhud, a son.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding B. V. A.

June 14.

683—Active Service.—25 Volunteers are required for active service with 15Pdr. B. L. Members of the Corps and other Volunteers must apply personally at the Corps Office, No. 6 Block, Colaba, between the hours of 7 a.m. to 12 noon on Thursday, 17th instant.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March—"Le Reve Passe" ..... Krier.
Overture—"Le Domino Noir" ..... Auber.
Valse—"La Lettre de Manon ..... Gillet.
Selection—"Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi.
Entr Acte—"L' Extase" ..... Thome.
Selection—"Iolanthe" ..... Sullivan.
Dance—"Kisses" ..... Marylis.

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDED SOLDIERS

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pentakota arrived here on Sunday last, with 110 Europeans and Indian invalided soldiers from Mombassa.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of May was 574, 35 being males, 297 females, and 242 children.

PORT OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received from the Meteorological Department, Simla, a telegraphic message to the effect that the monsoon is now setting in on the Malabar Coast, accompanied by the usual squal weather and rough seas.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer S. S. Maloja, which connected with the steamer Salsette which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo arrived in London on Monday the 14th instant. All well.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Postal Department notifies that as the Inward English Mail is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light to-morrow, the latest hours of posting for the Persian Gulf Mails at the Bombay G. P. O. and the town sub-offices will be 7-30 p.m. and 5-0 p.m. respectively, to-day.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

At the Mazgaon Police Court Sergt. Condor of the G. I. P. Railway police prosecuted an Indian Christian named Thomas Bapu and Fatte Khan, a Mahomedan for riding on the footboard of a passenger train from Mazgaon to Musjid Bunder. The accused pleaded there was no room in the train. They were each fined five rupees.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A single attack (Mazagon) of plague, with no deaths was reported in the city on Monday, out of a total mortality of 65 from all causes. The total mortality in the corresponding week of last year was 68 and in 1913 it was 70. One attack and one death from small-pox were reported during the day, but cholera was absent. The total number of rats caught was 1,367 out of which 17 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed one of these plague rats, B Ward 9, C Ward 3, and E Ward 4.

BORAHS AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

His Holiness Sirdar Syedna Taher Saifuddin, the High Priest of Bohras, yesterday headed a deputation composed of the following gentlemen on His Holiness' behalf and on behalf the Bohra community to congratulate Mr. Edwardes, the Police Commissioner, on the high distinction conferred on him on His Majesty the King's birthday:—Shaik Tyabhai Kokeb Nayab Amil, Shaik Khansaheb Hasonally Mulla Hakimji, Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Shaik Abdoolkader Shaik Abdoolally, Sabbhai Ibrahim Abdulkyum, Nooradin E. Nooradin, Abdoolabhai Fazulbhai Moonim and Esoofally Mohomedaly Bondakunda.

BELGIAN RED CROSS AND RELIEF FUND

Amount already acknowledge, Rs. 17,4051-13-2; D. D. Dallal Esq., Rs. 5; P. M. G. Parsee per D. D. Dallal Esq., Rs. 5; F. Pratt Esq., I.C.S., Ahmedabad, Rs. 15; H. T. Keeling Esq., Rs. 30; Miss L. Laker, Hony. Secy., Y. W. C. A., Mhow. (C. I.), Rs. 15; Sister Mary Imelda, Lady Superioress, St. Joseph's Convent High School, Panchgani, Rs. 1,200 (Amount collected by her out of a Fancy Bazaar held at Panchgani plus contributions of the pensioners and children of the above Institution) Honorary-Secretary, Bombay Education Socy., Byculla, (being the amount contributed by the children of the Socy's Schools, out of their yearly School and Sports Prizes.), Rs. 140; C. Hudson Esq., I.C.S., The Residency, Godhra, Rs. 75; J. P. Bremner Esq., Rs. 10; The "Madras Mail," Madras, Rs. 4,000; C. Mayne Esq., M.A., Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Kathiawar, Rs. 30, and "Anonymous" Rs. 1,783, Rs. 1,81,359-13-2.

COTTON BUNDLES ON FIRE.

A bullock-cart, loaded with sixteen bundles of cotton, was being driven along the Mint Road yesterday evening, when near the Mint a police sepoy noticed smoke issuing out of the bundles. He informed the Fire Brigade, and the Fort and Colaba engines quickly repaired to the scene and put out the fire in a short time. The cotton belonged to Messrs. H. E. Bode and Sons and was being taken from Madanpura to Colaba. The cause of the fire and the extent of the damage are not known.

HINDI AS THE "LINGUA FRANCA" OF INDIA

Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammailan a public meeting was held in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall on Sunday, when the subject of Hindi as the "lingua franca" of India was discussed by a number of speakers. Mr. Vithaldas Daga presided.

It was argued by the speakers that the problem of having one language for the whole of India has arisen from the present condition of India. Peoples of different provinces having united under the British Government and a national consciousness had been the result. Indians were aspiring for self-government. Hence arose the necessity of a national language and such a language could only be Hindi. People sometimes spoke of Urdu as the "lingua franca" of India, but setting aside the question of the highly Sanskirtised Hindi and Persianised Urdu, both the sister languages were very much allied together, except that the Urdu script was very much complicated and often illegible. So far, the advantage lay with Hindi, and Hindi was pre-eminently fitted for being the "lingua franca" of India. Persianised Urdu having passed a splendid existence within living memory under the Moghuls, made some people to pin their faith on it's revival. But Hindi was a living language far more widespread and far better suited to the national requirements of the land.

One of the speakers regretted that the Bombay Municipality made no provision for teaching Hindi in the city, in spite of its large Hindi population.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS,

By Brigadier-General H. T. Brooking C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

POONA, June 15.

GENERAL STAFF ORDERS.

The undermentioned officers are selected to attend the Signalling Class to be held shortly at Quetta:—2/1st Wessex F.A., Brigade, 2nd Lieut. G. R. Halliday; 2/4th Border Regiment, 2nd Lieut. G. H. Topham; 2/4th Dorset Regiment, 2nd Lieut. F. J. Smith.

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

The Treasury Officer, Poona is authorised to advance the sum of Rs. 810 to the Officer Commanding No. 6th Company Army Bearers Corps, Poona on account of advance of pay to 30 Bearers proceeding as Reinforcement for Indian Expeditionary Force "E."

The advance to be adjusted in the usual manner and to be debited to Indian Expeditionary Force "E."

COURT MARTIAL.

The detail of officer as mentioned below will assemble at the Orderly Room 7th Lancers at 10 a.m. on the 18th day of June 1915, for the purpose of trying by a district court-martial No. 3766 Sowar Lachhman Singh 7th Hariana Lancers. (and such other person or persons as may be brought before them.)

Seven officers are not, due regard being had to the public service, available. The senior officer to sit as President, Members: Colonel Coke A.H., 96th Infantry, Captain Potter, R.J.K. 117th Maharattas, An Officer, 102nd Grenadiers. Interpreter: Captain Potter, 117th Maharattas. Prosecutor: Lieut. A. E. C. Harris, 7th Hariana Lancers.

The accused will be warned, and all witnesses duly required to attend.

The O.C. Depot, 7th Lancers will arrange for the necessary forms, stationary etc.

The proceedings (of which only one copy is required) will be forwarded to the Station Staff Officer, Poona.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Hudson, I.M.S. handed over the office of the Assistant Director of Medical Services, Poona Brigade, to Lieut.-Colonel T. Stodart, I.M.S. on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Stodart, I.M.S. took over the duties of Assistant Director of Medical Services, Poona Brigade, on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Officers Commanding Units or Depots from which men have proceeded on service should furnish without delay to the Political Agent of the State concerned, in case of those living in Native States, with a list of men making Family allotments.

Capt (Hony. Major) J. C. D. Roper is granted one year's leave.

Major J. H. Casserly has been granted an extension of leave by the War Office.

It is notified for information that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned exemption from customs duty of goods imported direct by officers and men of Expeditionary Force "D" for their own use and consuption.

It is notified for information that the Office of the Signal Units Depot ceased to be connected with the Poona Telephone system with effect from 10th June 1915.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TRUST ENGINEER'S APPLICATION.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, the Chairman, presiding.

The eight items on the aganda were mostly of a routive nature and were disposed of without any comment.

An item of interest was an application by cablegram from Mr. J. F. Watson, Engineer of the Trust now on leave in England. Mr. Watson has asked the permission of the Trustees to apply for a temporary Commission.

Mr. Orr observed that, he would be sorry if Mr. Watson could not rejoin his appointment at the end of his leave. The appliea-tion had been circulated to the Trustees, and as suggested, Mr. Orr had cabled to Mr. Watson, enquiring what he meant by a temporary Commission. It was evident that Mr. Watson, meant the time he would be away at the Front on active service. Further consideration of this application was postponed.

The meeting then adjourned.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ebranim Kassim charged Sakina Bai Manomad with bigamy, and Abdul Rehman and Kamrudin Bin Manomad with abetment. Mr. P. N. Vajifdar, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, defended the accused.

The complainant, who is a landlord and lived at Goghari Mohla, stated that he was married to the first accused two years ago in Bombay before the Kazi of Bombay. The first and the third accused were alleged to be present at the time of the marriage and they were further alleged to have endorsed the words of the accused in the marriage ceremony. About three months ago the complainant went to Nasik, with his wife, and there he received information that the first accused had a former husband, who had not given her a divorce, and who was also living in Nasik.

Evidence was called for the prosecution in which one Bairam alleged himself to be the first husband of the accused, and had not got a divorce from her. Kazis from Bombay and Nasik gave evidence of the first and second marriage of the first accused.

After cross-examination, his Worship discharged all the accused on the ground that sufficient evidence had not been disclosed to enable his Worship to commit them to the High Court Sessions.

CALCUTTA LADY CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Miss Cathelern, was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 104. Inspector Morris appeared for the prosecution.

The accused was employed at Whiteaway Laidlaw's, Calcutta, and on the 15th of last month it was alleged she sent for articles of the value of Rs. 104, on approval, from the Company, partly used them, gave some to customers, and absconded to Bombay. On a wire from the C. I. D. she was arrested yesterday in Bombay and placed before the Magistrate.

His Worship gave her time till the 29th of June, to return the money and transferred the case to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

AN OLD OFFENDER'S EIGHTH CONVICTION.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Peppen charged Autoon Francis, with stealing a fowl and a sari, belonging to one Bagirathibai, a Hindu woman, residing at Haines Road.

On Monday, the accused was passing with the fowl and the sari under his arm, when a policeman, on suspicion, enquired of his possession. On receiving, an unsatisfactory reply he arrested the accused, and traced the complainant. The complainant identified the property as her own.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and as he had seven previous convictions, his Worship sentenced him to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET FIXTURES, 1915.

LUSITANIA SPORTING CLUB.

June 19th—Rangers C. C.
June 26th—Telugu Young Cricketers.
June 28th—Gocuidas Tejpal School.
June 27th—Gujarat Union C. C.
July 4th—Parel Christian Institute.
July 10th—National Bank C. C.
July 11th—Mahomedan C. C.
July 17th—G. I. P. Ry. Athletic Club.
July 18th—Commercial Gymkhana.
July 25th—Chitrapur C. C.
July 31st—Bombay Gymkhana.
August 1st—Commercial Gymkhana.
August 8th—Government Telegraph C. C.
August 14th—National Bank C. C.
August 15th—Bombay Jewish S. C.
August 22nd—New Hindoo C. C.
August 24th—Mint Recreation Club.
August 28th—Arya Bandhoo C. C.
Sept. 4th—Parsee Cyclists C. C.
Sept 5th—Friends Union C. C.
Sept 11th—Mint Recreation Club.
Sept 12th—Government Telegraph R. C.
Sept 19th—Hindu Gymkhana.
Sept 26th—Tivimnenses Union C. C.
Oct. 3rd—Islam Gymkhana.

DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

June 20th—Bombay Young Cricketers.
June 27th—Bhatia Mitra Mandal Cricket Club.
July 4th—New Esplanade Cricket Club.
July 11th—New Shivaji Cricket Club.
July 18th—Radiant Cricket Club.
July 25th*—Jolly Cricket Club.
August 1st—New Maharashtra (Dadar) C. Club.
August 15th—Telugu Young Cricketers.
August 22nd*—Fort Vijaya Cricket Club.
August 29th—Sixteen Stars Cricket Club.
Sept. 5th—Coronation Cricket Club.
Sept. 12th—Arya Wirashri Cricket Club.
Sept. 19th*—Gaud Saraswat Cricket Club.
Sept. 26th—Sion Union Cricket C'ub.
Oct. 3rd—New Hindoo Cricket Club.
Oct. 10th*—Hindu Gymkhana.

*Shield Matches.

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

June 20—Persian C. Club.
June 27—Young Zoroastrian C. Club.
July 4—Sassanian C. Club.
July 11—Wellington C. Club.
July 18—Gandevi C. Club.
July 25—Coronation C. Club.
August 1—Lord Northbrook C. Club.
August 8—Alliance C. Club.
August 14—Bombay Gymkhana.
August 15—Elphinstone C. Club.
August 19 and 20—Poona Gymkhana.
August 22—Colts Match.
August 29—Liberal Esplanade C. Club.

A DEAD WHALE DRIFTED ASHORE.

INTERESTING FIND AT MAHUVA.

Dr. J. Ezekiel writes from Mahuva (Kathiawar):—A dead whale has been recently drifted ashore at Kalsar a village about 10 miles from Mahuva (Kathiawar) and situated within the territory of the Bhavnagar State. It measures about 75 feet in length and 10 ft. in height as it his flat on the ground; the bifurcated ends of the tail are 7 ft. in length each. Its back has been broken but the skin is intact. Whales either dead or dying are reported to have been thrown on the Kathiawar Coast from time to time. The bones of one found at Gogho about thirty-five years ago are kept in the Museum at Bhavnagar.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE BANDMANN SKETCH COMPANY.

An entirely new programme is being staged on Wednesday night by this talented company, which in furtherance of the Management's policy of frequent changes, will hold the bill for three nights only. In addition to the bright individual turns of Miss May Yates, Miss Dorothea Temple

MISS GRACIE ROSSLYN.

Who is scoring a great success nightly at The Excelsior with her beautiful Solo dancing.

and Miss Nellie Lomas, the three sisters Rosslyn will take part in a scene entitled "A Musical Soiree," in which they will show their talents as part singers. This is the turn with which they have recently toured all the principal English Halls and is said to be of high quality and very effectively done. Needless to say Mr. A. G. Spry will contribute from his budget of comicalities, while that quaint and immitable comedian Mr. Tom Payne in addition to his laughter making,—is doing a special dancing turn which he recently produced at the Empire Theatre, London. The programme will conclude with Mr. Arthur Roberts' funniest sketch entitled "The Importance of being Another Man's Wife." A further entire change will take place on Saturday next and every three night during the company's stay in Bombay.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The London Costume Comedy Company have been performing to full houses since they opened last Saturday and the entertainment has been much appreciated for its all round excellence. The management announce a complete change for to-night when fourteen new items will be presented, including solos by Miss Beatrice Mercer, "Nursery Rhymes" by the three other members of the Company, "Homely Harmony" by Mr. Keith Harvey and Miss Mercer, "My Old Shako" by Oliver Farrow, and select items from grand opera by Messrs. Oliver and Farrow. The Company are only paying a short visit to Bombay, and those who have not yet paid a visit to the Gaiety, should take an early opportunity of doing so. The ten o'clock performance will take place at the Edwards Theatre, the early one at the Gaiety as usual.

WANTED MORE GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public watch with interest, for some time to come, the actions and the movements of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust, particularly to see whether they have a mind to follow the instructions which Prof. Geddes gave in March last, in his lectures on Town-planning.

Every citizen, being naturally anxious to see his own city most up-to-date, will be inclined to ask,—directly or indirectly,—the authorities to take early and active steps towards making Bombay the model of modern cities.

For doing this, according to Prof. Goddes, little gardens must be strewn all over the city to serve the double purpose: as a place of amusement for children, and as a place of recreation for the people coming from the neighbouring congested areas.

At present, there is ample scope, for giving effect to the learned professor's suggestion: by laying out such garden on the the Dhobi Talao plot, Sandhurst Road etc.

Now that almost the whole of the Sandhurst Road has been studded with palatial buildings on both sides, may it not be hoped that instead of giving away the remaining plots to landlords greedy of exhorbitant rents, these will be reserved for laying out such gardens, which shall not only relieve the monotony of huge and strony mansions, but shall add the more to the beauty of our town.—Yours, etc.

X. Y.

BOMBAY HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE ON TOWN-PLANNING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Rao Saheb S. S. Talmuki, yesterday afternoon read a paper on "Stray Thoughts on Town-planning."

Mr. C. Mehta presided.

The lecturer said that the discovery of America and of new routes to the East had brought Europe into direct contact, with the whole world. But for sometime, distance was a great factor to reckon with. There came however, the railway and steamship which annihilated time and space. Europe thereafter dealt with the market of the world. Industries gained an impetus and thereby gave rise to an increased demand for labour. But in spite of this the labourer did not gain a corresponding advantage. Competition in trade grew keener and keener, and the manufacturers sought to turn out the largest possible output at the smallest cost, with the result that the increase in trade while it brought more profit to the capitalist labour earned proportionably less wages. The opening of new fields of industry led to the neglect of agriculture and to the over-crowding of cities The evils of over-crowding were in course of time intensified, with the result that the "slum-life" became a scandal. "Destroy them," was the universal cry. The destruction of one slum resulted in the growth of another in another part of the city. The experiment of destruction in the long run was found to be very inconvenient and the cost prohibitive.

Continuing the lecturer said, it now became generally recognised that the best way of effecting reform was to build more houses, the rental of which would be within the reach of the poor workmen. Suburbs, he said, must be brought within the easy reach of cities, communications developed, people induced to spread out and industries located in appropriate quarters. One of the chief objects of town-planning was to destroy slums and to bring the relations between a city and its citizens closer and make their interests identical.

STONE FOR SARA BRIDGE.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

At the High Court to-day Justices Chatterji and Beacheroft were engaged in hearing appeals preferred by Nawab Syed Muzaffar Ali Khan and Mr. William Atkinson against the decision of the District Judge of Murshidabad in the suits in which the appellants were plaintiffs and the Secretary of State for India was the defendant. The Nawab was the President of the Endowment Committee of Basant Ali Khan and Mr. Atkinson was a lessor under the Nawab. These appeals related to the acquisition of lands by the Government in Rajmahal, a subdivision of the Santhal Perganas, for the purpose of quarrying stone for the Lower Ganges or Sara (Hardinge) Bridge. The two appellants were at variance over the matter of apportionment between them of the sum awarded. The Collector awarded Rs. 976 plus 15 per cent. statutory allowance to both the appllants who challenged the collector and asserted that the market value was greatly in excess of the sum awarded. The Nawab claimed Rs. 2,60,000 which was subsequently modified to Rs. 1,25,000 by him. Mr. Atkinson claimed Rs. 13,00,000. The District Judge of Mushidabad awarded both the appellants in all Rs. 3,125 plus 15 per cent. statutory allowance. The judge also directed the appellants to pay the costs of the Secretary of State amounting to Rs. 3,776. Against the order of the Judge the present appeals were preferred. The case is proceeding.

BRITISH HUMANITY.

LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

The traditional chivalry of the British Navy towards enemies in distress is strikingly emphasised by a Parliamentary return, issued yesterday, concerning the number of officers and men belonging to the German Navy who have been rescued by British warships after their own vessels had been lost. The total number saved to date is 1,282, beginning with the sinking of the mine-layer Konigan Luise, on August 5, and ending with the destruction of two German torpedo-boats on May 2. Ten engagements are cited in the return. The largest number of men rescued from any one vessel was 353, these being taken from the light cruiser Mainz. Survivors to the number of 283 were picked up from the Blucher, and in the case of Submarine U 8, sunk on March 4, the entire crew of twenty-nine was saved.

During the battle in the Bight of Heligoland, on August 28, thirty or forty men from a sunken German destroyer were picked up in the Defender's boats, and as they could not be taken on board Submarine E 4, the only British vessel then present, they were released, supplied with provisions and a compass, and directed to Heligoland.

The list of saved includes only cases in which rescues have been made by the British warships engaged. In many cases—e.g., Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cap, Trafalgar, Emden, and Dresden—members of the crews of German men-of-war have been saved by other means. Many of these who were subsequently taken prisoners are not included in the return.

When the return was compiled not a single member of the Royal Navy had been rescued by German warships in similar circumstances, but since then six officers and seventy-six men of the British destroyer Maori, who were rowing in their own boats after their vessel had been sunk, and one officer and twelve men in boats from the Crusader, have been made prisoners by the Germans.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Our Difficulties.

The "Tribune":—What enquiries have they made of the *practical* results of their proposals or what guarantees do they offer to the honest and industrious labourers? When the rains fail or when tanks dry up—when insects devastate crops, when capital is not available, when wild beasts and wilder dacoits take away what they have or when periodically some dreaded officials go round and make kindly enquiries of their earnings and liquor requirements &c., and raise revenues, who goes to the help of the ryot? It requires that one should be a cultivator to realise the untold hardships and the unreality of the prospects held out by some critics. Any honest and practical scheme of populating a given area in India should start with guaranteeing reasonable returns to the labourers. This no one has tried. Every one wants the poor ryots to take the heaviest risks when as a matter of fact they are not capable of doing so. It is not to be wondered at that the workmen prefer to go out of the country and work hard for definite and guaranteed returns rather than take the advice of stay-at-home philanthropists who give plentiful ideas that seem very attractive on paper. On economic grounds also the suggestion that emigration is needless fails. And in future it will be found that an outlet has to be found for intending emigrants—not to work as semi-slaves for some body else's profit, but as thriving settlers on their own account.

Political Prisoners.

The "Bengalee":—Our complaint is that the Government has shown a want of consideration in dealing with a class of political offenders recently created. There have been many cases of internment under the Defence of India Act. The persons interned are prisoners to all intents and purposes. They cannot earn their livelihood. Deprived of the means of living it is the clear duty of the Government to maintain them. All prisoners are fed and maintained by the State. Interned persons are prisoners, it may be without all the severity of prison-life, and we cannot understand how the State can escape from its obligations to provide for them. Some of them may not need state-aid; but those who want it, are by every consideration of fairness, clearly entitled to it. They are interned in the interests of the State. The State makes it impossible for them to obtain a living. Some of them are too poor to provide for themselves. Not to speak of the discomforts of internment, are they to be worried by the anxiety to earn their livelihood in a situation where it is impossible for them to do so? It would be an act of melancholy meanness which a great Government like ours with its noble traditions of humanity in the treatment of prisoners would be incapable of, if the facts were properly represented.

Interning the Enemy.

The "Indian Daily News":—Calcutta itself was disposed, at the first outbreak of hostilities, to treat the German Colony very tenderly, and the editors of one or two of our daily papers nearly grew black in the face in their anxiety that no undue hostility should be displayed towards "our good friends, the Germans of Calcutta." Had we not met them in our sports; had they not been admitted to the privileges of Calcutta Light Horsemen, and had they not always proved themselves good sportsmen and thoroughly fine fellows? Such was the daily burden of certain papers which made a cheap show of generosity. All that is changed now, and it is the public that are railing at the authorities for their omission to take adequate steps to deal with the danger. There were those in England who once doubted whether that danger was as real as nervous people believed, and it was said that all the chief spies in Britain were well known to the Home Office long before the war broke out. Subsequent events have proved that it is only now that Great Britain is becoming alive to the real danger incurred in letting the alien in her midst have such opportunities for creating mischief. And if the risk is great in England, it is far greater out here where all the conditions lend themselves to secret working on inflammable material.

Indian Industries.

The "Leader":—Mere reports from experts on various industries cannot lead to industrial development, but up to now the Government seems to have felt that it had done its duty when it got prepared a technical report on any industry for the development of which here was a public demand. The people, however, cannot be satisfied by these infructuous productions and require that something substantial should be done. It is high time that the Government fully realized that the real problem of the country, which ought to cause serious anxiety, was not so much political as economic, and that a constructive and comprehensive industrial policy is absolutely necessary, for the contentment and peaceful development of this country. The need of a consistent and determined industrial policy, based on broad foundations, has been dangerously delayed, and we do hope that the policy of drift will not be further persisted in. It will take some time to solve the economic problem of India, which cannot, however, be satisfactorily done, without some measure of fiscal control being vested in the people. But a beginning must be made, if the difficulties of administration are to be lessened in future. The path of wisdom, and of statesmanship is clear; let not too much of caution or self-interest stand in the way.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

PROPOSAL TO RAISE IT TO STATUS OF A HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The Secretary of State has recently intimated his inability to approve of the proposal to raise the status of the Punjab Chief Court to that of a High Court.

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 16, 1915.

LORD HARDINGE.

We have so often, in these columns, expressed our views on the question of the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office that we need hardly say that it is with intense satisfaction that we print to-day the announcement that the Viceroy has, at the request of his Majesty's Government, agreed to an extension of his term until the end of March next. And we believe that satisfaction is generally shared by public opinion in India. Though there may be differences of opinion in regard to some points of Lord Hardinge's policy, we think that the Prime Minister's tribute to "the great services he has rendered to India" will be cordially endorsed by all communities. It has been an immense asset to the Empire that Lord Hardinge occupied the Viceregal throne when the war broke out, and the Indian and the British peoples owe him a debt, which can scarcely be estimated in value, for the statesmanship he displayed in giving direction and practical expression to India's eager desire to render assistance in the war. Indians have given wide expression during the past year or more to the widespread desire for an extension of Lord Hardinge's term, and while their wishes have not been wholly gratified, the news of even a brief extension will be warmly welcomed, especially coming, as it does, at a time when it had begun to be feared that Lord Hardinge's departure in November was inevitable. It may, and we hope it will, be that the six months between October and March next, will prove to be the most momentous in the history of India since the beginning of Crown Government. Should such prove to be the case, the people of this country could not have a higher wish fulfilled than that Lord Hardinge should be at the helm during that time. It would be ungrateful, however, in expressing satisfaction that Lord Hardinge is to stay for another six months, not to acknowledge the extent of the sacrifice he is making in doing so. Lord Hardinge has had as strenuous a term of office as any of his predecessors and much more strenuous than some. During that time he has borne with the shock of attempted assassination, and as the Prime Minister said the "strain of his labours" has been borne "in the face of heavy private sorrows." Lord Hardinge has well-earned retirement, and had he refused the request to remain at his post for another six months, none could have reproached him. He may rest assured that the public in this country fully share the Premier's appreciation of the public spirit which has led him to place his services unreservedly at the disposal of his Majesty's Government, and that his own feeling that he has the friendly confidence of the public is fully justified.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

The telegram, which we publish to-day, regarding the application made, and granted, in the Probate Court to presume the death of the Hon. Gerard Freeman-Thomas gives publicity for the first time to what has been for a considerable period an open secret, namely, that Lord and Lady Willingdon had been forced to give up all hope of the possibility of their son being alive. Soon after the Hon. Gerard Freeman-Thomas was reported missing, it will be remembered, his grandfather, Lord Brassey, received information that he was lying in a German hospital at Cassel. That, unfortunately, proved to be an error owing to a similarity of name with another British officer, and it became clear that it would be vain to expect to hear of this gallant young officer again. We feel some reluctance in referring to a matter that must be so painful to Lord and Lady Willingdon, or in any way to intrude into the silent chambers of their grief. But the matter having now been published, a public journal in this Presidency would be wanting in its duty if it did not take the occasion to give expression to the genuine and widespread sympathy which is so keenly felt for Lord and Lady Willingdon by the people of Western India. The war has plunged many an English and Indian home into mourning, and many have had to pursue the ordinary course of their duties, public or private, with aching hearts. But by none has a higher example been shown than by Lord and Lady Willingdon, who, burdened with the anxiety of the greatest bereavement a man and his wife can suffer, first under the strain of cruel uncertainty, and then under the shadow of a no less cruel acceptance of the inevitable, have borne themselves with nobility and patience in their sorrow, and never relaxed for a moment the duties laid upon them by their position. The Presidency is as proud of their example as it is grieved,—genuinely and sincerely grieved,—for the great sorrow that has befallen them.

AN ECONOMIC ANOMALY.

In former days, within the memory of men still living, the styles of Indian cotton, so far as it was known to Lancashire spinners, then its largest consumers, were those generically called "Surat" and "Dholleras." The first was generic of all cotton grown in Gujarat, and the second of all grown in Kathiawar. Later on "Broach" was substituted for "Surat." But neither India nor the United States were considered as factors influencing the world's consumption. Neither was it the case that Surats and Dholleras were influenced by prices in New York, though men of business no doubt assessed the value of the two descriptions in conformity with their respective quality towards the American. That was a fair test. Neither Surats nor Dholleras were then, and for a long time, the deteriorated admixtured staples that they have been for the last ten years at least. One influence for evil that the feeder lines connected with the Tapti and the Nerbudda, have exercised on the cultivation of Broach cotton and even Kathiawar, is the importation of short-stapled cotton seeds from Khandesh and Dhulia. The admixture to-day is directly owing to the influence just referred to. Practically, neither the Broach nor Surat description of to-day, and also of Dhollera, could in any way be compared with that of the second half of the nineteenth century. Those who handled the two cottons of that period will refuse to own them as belonging to the type they were conversant with and traded in. Bengals were a little known quantity and not much cared for. The Japanese and Continental demand during the last twenty-five years has brought them into great prominence far above their intrinsic worth. So, too, is it the case with the other two varieties.

But curiously enough, for years past, European firms as well as Indian, apart from the intermediate and gambling dealers, have made it a kind of fetish, absolutely irrational, to link Broach and Bengal with New Orleans, so far that, on the price of the latter hinge the prices of the former! Those who have long been in the line fail to see the reason of such regulation of the prices of the two by the price of the exotic. It has been more so since the American crop became what is called by the economists a "world factor." That a commodity demanded by the world is a factor may be readily admitted. And it may also be readily admitted that that country which most grows and supplies the commodity to the world has the right to influence the price as circumstances prompt from year to year. But the curious economic phenomenon in reference to Indian cotton is this. That, as far as its production is concerned, it is *not* a world factor. And so far, the prices of American cotton ought in no way to regulate, as they irrationally and mischievously do at present, the price of the Indian material. For just consider for a moment what is the present situation of the two. America on an average now grows from 15 to 16 million bales per annum. Part of this supply is for home consumption, while the bulk is exported to the United Kingdom and to the Continent. A fraction is absorbed by Japan. India absorbs next to nothing. Only when American cotton can be placed in Bombay at or about the same price as the best long-stapled Indian cotton, is it that India imports say about a lakh or a lakh and a half of bales. But the occasions are exceedingly few and far between. Whatever cotton India consumes is indigenous. Now look at the country's supply. On an average there is grown about 45 lakhs of bales per annum. How is it consumed? One-tenth on an average is absorbed annually by Japan. Another tenth is absorbed by Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Austria. The balance is all reserved for home consumption, that is by the 280 cotton mills and by the unestimated number of what we may call the cottage industrials.

Now the 20 or 25 lakh bales, which India exports to the Continent and Japan, bear no manner of comparison with the immense quantities of Americans consumed by Europe, and, especially the United Kingdom. Can it be averred with any sobriety of reasoning that India is a world factor in the supply of cotton in the sense that the United States is? Certainly not. India consumes its own cotton and the little it exports abroad has no influence on the price of that enormous supply of Americans which feeds the world, India excepted. Why, then, it may reasonably be asked of our cotton merchants here; including all cotton organisations, should we regulate the price of Indian cotton by that of the American? In the first place, not even the pure and unadulterated Broach can come up to the best middling Americans. In the second place, the quantity exported to the Continent and Japan in no way affects the markets of the American in those countries. There is absolutely no link, no relation between the two. To use a homely phrase India, in the matter of cotton, paddles its own canoe. And since that is so, does it not stand to reason, that the prices of her various cottons should only be regulated by her own supply and demand. Then only will India secure what economists call the "natural price" of cotton. In other words the price which first computes the cost of cultivation, and next the margin of profit to the cultivator. Add the freight, insurance charges and profits to the intermediary or the exporter. And that is the "natural price." Instead of this, for years past consumers of Indian cotton in India have actually been paying a price which is absolutely *unnatural*. It is unnatural in so far as it is inflated by the interested cliques or syndicates and further inflated by the large class of unscrupulous speculators and gamblers. Between these three classes of men (and there is little to choose between the three) Indian consumers, notably Indian mills, are being annually robbed of lakhs of rupees, which ought to give a better dividend to the investors in our cotton industry. It is deplorable to observe the unnatural cotton prices which prevail from year to year without the millowners raising so much as a little finger effectively to put an end to this economic anomaly!

Notes of the Day.

The Belgian King and the Indians.

The visit, which as telegraphed by Reuter, the King and Queen of the Belgians and their Heir-Apparent have paid to the camp of the Indian cavalry at the Western Front of the war will constitute a landmark in the social history of the Indian Army. Its significance is only less important than that of the memorable visit of his Majesty the Emperor to the whole Indian Army early in the war. It is not surprising that the King was impressed by the brilliant array of Indian cavalry and that he praised the bearing of the troops; for, as far as the combination of picturesqueness and martial bearing are concerned, the Indian trooper is hard to beat anywhere else. But what the mind rather wishes to dwell on is the significance of this meeting which serves as a link binding India, through the Indian soldiers, with ravaged but heroic Belgium represented in the persons of their heroic King and Queen. Thus, even though it were on the awful field of battle, the West meets the East and this fact is a hopeful augury for their closer affinity in future in peace as well as in war.

Why Salandra Resigned?

The reason why the Salandra Ministry resigned almost on the eve of its triumph was made plain by Dr. Dillon in a message published in the "Daily Telegraph" of the 17th May. He was told in an interview that Giolitti was working with Germany and against Italy, and that it was not until Italy had decided to make a compact with the Triple Entente that a really attractive offer came from Austria. Then, instead of being communicated to the Italian Cabinet, it was secretly circulated among the Giolitti group, Signor Salandra being kept wholly in ignorance. Dr. Dillon's informant said, *inter alia*:

Signor Giolitti's entry on the scene and the part he played there cruelly disabused the Cabinet, for it created a situation which, being not merely anti-Governmental, but also anti-Constitutional, could not be accepted by Ministers whose authority to act for the country rested precisely on a Constitutional basis. It has been pleaded that Signor Giolitti held no assembles or concilibuks. That is true, but it is also irrelevant. For in other evident and efficacious ways he induced his Parliamentary supporters publicly to manifest their adhesion to his view that an accord with Austria was still possible, although at the time he was in possession of conclusive proofs that it was neither conducive to Italy's interests nor compatible with Italy's honour. The consequence of these tactics was the certitude on the part of the Cabinet that on meeting Parliament it would be confronted by a hostile majority no longer accessible to any argument and absolutely closed to conviction. It would have been sheer loss of the country's valuable time now that every day counts to lay before a group of deputies whose vote was thus bespoken, the official exposé which would and will convince every unprejudiced Italian that his country's honour and interests forbade and forbid an accord with Austria.

Prince Bulow's Trump Card.

In a later message Dr. Dillon said:—

How tenacious and resourceful the Germans are may be gathered from two interesting details for the accuracy of which I vouch. At the last moment, when hope was fast vanishing, Prince Bulow had a reserve trump card up his sleeve in the shape of further concessions to Italy, and this fact was intimated this morning in the principal Germanophile organ. Austria's refusal to transfer at once the promised territorial concessions has, this paper alleges, been one of the chief obstacle to an accord. But now, it goes on to say, this hindrance can be removed, and Austria, who is generous and considerate, will deliver up the provinces as soon as Italy signs the compact. The other disclosure is equally instructive. It appears that Prince Bulow had undertaken, if Signor Giolitti returned to power, to make a much more liberal offer to him than he had made to Baron Sonnino, in order to justify the oppositional attitude of the dictator and restore his prestige. This part of the German scheme and Signor Giolitti's share in it will, as soon as it becomes known, give the *coup de grace* to the Italian ex-dictator.

When one remembers the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the Italian people went into the war when the time came, one is the more amazed at the temerity of the Giolitti clique in pursuing their machinations up to a point when their success would probably have produced a revolution.

The Coming of the Monsoon.

The monsoon is reported to have arrived at Calicut, and is wending its way quietly along the Malabar coast to pay us the annual visit about the customary date. The usual jocular forecasts from Simla, which were never known to eventuate, have been dispensed with this year, the wag who used to indulge in the absurd attempts at meteorological divinations being, perhaps, more profitably employed at the Front. This fortuitous circumstance has been, at the same time, the means of restraining the ardour of the press meteorologists, and for once in a way we have all been spared weird speculations and abstruse statistics on the state of Bombay's water supply reservoirs expressed in billions of gallons. Colombo has also been unusually reticent with regard to any stormy visitations presaging the *burra* burst and it has been darkly hinted that the Cinnamon Isle has been given the go-by this year in a matter of precedence. Our monsoon has been known to be guilty of occasional aberrations, but on the whole Dame Nature's solicitude for the welfare of Hindustan is almost mysteriously consistent, when it is considered how little it would take to cause a misfire in some of the controlling forces. Calicut is within 500 miles of Bombay, and all going well the rains should roll up and be in our midst by Monday or Tuesday next. But this must not be taken as a prophecy.

Footballers at the Front.

Reference has many times been made to the large number of Rugby football players, who are at present at the Front. The "Manchester Guardian" recalls that the Liverpool Rugby team of last year enjoyed what must have been a unique distinction in possessing among its members three international captains,—R. A. Lloyd, the Irish three-quarter, R. W. Poulton and F. H. Turner, who were up together at Oxford and played for England and Scotland respectively. When war broke out all three took commissions, and all three have been killed. The journal remarks: "The loss to Rugby football is great, but it brings home to one in all its tragic symmetry the readiness with which Rugby footballers have come forward in the service of their country. The war has destroyed many myths and none more certainly than the one believed very generally in Germany and even here by certain individuals, that the habit of sport unfitted one for the contingency of war. Apart from the case of professional football in the earlier months,—for which, of course, special reasons could be urged,—the sportsman has done what was expected of him. One thinks most naturally perhaps of Rugby football in connection with the war because of the similarity of tactics,—the forward rush, the opening out, the final dash for the line. It is in this respect that the deaths of the three Liverpool players present themselves with such vividness. In older times a bard might have sung of them, and an almost symbolic glamour would have accompanied their names."

America's Exports.

Official statistics published by the Bureau of Commerce with regard to the export trade from the United States to European countries for the eight months ended February last, furnish the following interesting particulars. In 1914 Germany imported from America $1,739,000 worth of agricultural implements, while the 1915 figures for the same period are only $20,000. Exports of horses to the United Kingdom represented a value in 1914 of $178,000, and in 1915 $9,479,000. All other European countries imported American horses to the extent of $448,000 for 1914, and $19,000,000 for 1915. France during the 1914 period imported $4,500,000 worth of wheat, and during the 1915 period $40,000,000 worth, the German figures being $8,700,000 and $2,500,000, and the Italian figures $1,357,000 and $47,000,000. The respective totals for other European countries were $2,500,000 and $27,000,000. The cotton figures for the same two periods are equally suggestive. They include the following: Austria, $5,680,000 and $30,000; Germany, $149,000,000 and $50,000,000; Italy, $25,000,000 and $33,000,000. The United Kingdom, which, during the 1914 period, took less than $4,000,000 worth of sole leather, took over $13,000,000 worth during the 1915 period. American trade with Germany in illuminating oil shows a fall from over $3,000,000 worth to $469,000 worth, but the gasolene trade shows an increase from $256,000 to $771,000. Trade with Germany in lubricating oil fell from $2,215,000 to $176,000. Italy's trade in the foregoing products increased from $709,000 to $1,160,000.

The Temple.

The Temple stood amidst a waste;
No leafy shadows played about;
Its silent aisles were veiled with dusk;
Its incense breathed the scents of musk;
And fore its shrine few votaries faced.

I entered it by chance one day;
And humbly made my offerings there;
Few saw me come and few would care;
Few know of this lone chapel fair;
Yet I who found it came to pray.

It was not hung with silver lights;
Its music was one long drawn cry;
Its Idols were but lost Ideals;
Its prayers were just the things one feels;
Its priests were Sorrow, Love and Night!

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon accompanied by Captain Rugby, R. A. M. C., visited the 3rd Sappers and Miners Hospital at Kirkee to-day. The Sappers played a very gallant part in the Persian Gulf Expedition and many of the wounded are lying in hospital at Kirkee.

ANOTHER GERMAN BREACH OF FAITH.

BROKEN AGREEMENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Foreign Office issued during mail week a series of telegraphic despatches that have passed between the Foreign Office and Sir H. Howard, the British Envoy to the Vatican, with regard to the exchange of British and Germans unfit to bear arms without limit of age. "Please point out to the Holy See," Sir H. Howard was instructed on April 20, "that the German Government have taken no steps to give effect to the arrangement, and ask that the Prussian Minister may be approached in regard to the matter." Sir H. Howard pointed out to Cardinal Gasparri that "it would be deplorable for the Vatican if the arrangement fell through after, it had been published officially in England and Italy, and his Eminence quite agreed that it would indeed be so." On May 1 the Cardinal informed Sir H. Howard that "the German Government have declared that they suspend the consent already given, thanks to the intervention of the Holy See, to exchange, without limit of age, civilian prisoners incapacitated for military service until his Britannic Majesty's Government treat the commanders and crew of German submarines as prisoners of war." The Cardinal added that he had done all in power to induce the German Government to reverse their decision.

"His Majesty's Government," the Foreign Office telegraphed on May 3, "regret to learn that the German Government have broken faith with the Vatican in refusing to carry out the agreement for release of incapacitated civilian prisoners, to which they have already given their assent February 26."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VICEROY'S TERM EXTENDED.

PRINCE RUPERT'S ARMY CUT UP.

FIERCE BATTLE IN GALICIA.

TURKISH PORT BOMBARDED.

At the request of his Majesty's Government, Lord Hardinge has consented to act as Viceroy and Governor-General of India until the end of March.

The "Daily Telegraph's Boulogne correspondent quotes a captured major as admitting that the main German communications north of Arras are in daily danger and that the Crown Prince of Bavaria's army has been cut up.

The Belgians have met with a success by a battalion crossing the Yser near Dixmude railway bridge and organising the ground won.

The supporters of M. Venizelos have been victorious everywhere in the Greek elections except in Macedonia.

In the east the battle for a position near Shavle continues with varying fortune. A fierce battle has been resumed in Galicia. Persistent enemy attacks on the left bank of the Dneister were unsuccessful.

Two French destroyers bombarded the port of Tchesme, in Asia Minor, which was believed to be a base for German submarines. All sailing vessels in the harbour were sunk. The garrison fled.

A Rome telegram speaks highly of the fighting qualities of the Italian soldiers and their determination to win at any cost inspired by their reawakened racial feelings. Operations in the mountains are most difficult, but heavy guns have been transported to almost inaccessible summits across rock-strewn gorges.

In the Probate Court on Monday leave was granted to assume the death of the Hon. Gerard Freeman-Thomas, heir of Lord Willingdon, who has been missing since the battle of the Marne on Sept. 14.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SON.

APPLICATION FOR PROBATE.

LONDON, June 14.

In the Probate Court, to-day, leave was granted to assume the death of the Honourable Gerard Freeman-Thomas, heir of Lord Willingdon, who has been missing since the battle of the Marne on September 14th, when he was wounded by a shrapnel.

PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, June 14.

The Prince of Wales, who is at the front, desires that all congratulations on his coming of age shall be postponed till the conclusion of the war.

LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

EXTENDED AT GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST TO MARCH 31st.

LORD HARDINGE'S EXTENSION.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

RETAINS OFFICE UNTIL MARCH 31st

At the request of his Majesty's Government, Lord Hardinge has consented to act as Viceroy and Governor-General of India until the end of March.

His Excellency has forwarded to us for publication the following telegrams bearing on the subject.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

The Secretary of State has asked me to give publicity to the following announcement made yesterday afternoon by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons:—

Under normal circumstances Lord Hardinge of Penshurst's term of office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India would have terminated in November next, but his Majesty's Government recognising the great services which Lord Hardinge has rendered to India and desiring to retain the advantage of his experience during the coming winter have requested him to remain until the end of March next. Lord Hardinge has readily consented to comply with our wishes and the King has been pleased to approve the arrangement. I am glad of the opportunity to express my sense of the public spirit which in spite of the great strain of his labours and in face of heavy private sorrows has led Lord Hardinge to place his services unreservedly at our disposal.

LORD HARDINGE'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

While fulfilling the wish of the Secretary of State in making public this announcement, I desire to say, that while in the critical times through which the Empire is passing, I feel that it is my bounden duty to fall in with the wishes of his Majesty's Government whatever they may be, it is with no light heart that I have agreed to this prolongation of the onerous responsibilities that fall to a Viceroy's lot. But I do not forget, that many of the ruling chiefs of India and many bodies representative of various communities and interests have given expression to a wish that the tenure of my office should be extended and the feeling that I have the friendly confidence of so many gives me courage to continue to fulfil my duties to the best of my ability and for the welfare of India and her people.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Asquith made a statement with reference to the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office, details of which have been issued in India.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 15.

Anent the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of Viceroyalty the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—The decision of his Majesty's Government will be received with much gratification by large sections of the public in India and every one will appreciate the high sense of public duty which has influenced his Excellency in acceding to the request of his Majesty's Government.

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

The Pioneer writes:—The extension of the Viceroy's term of office is not a measure to be considered in normal times. Lord Hardinge's popularity with the political classes of this country is a feature of the situation that makes it safe to predict that the extension of his term of office shall be cordially and widely welcomed.

ALLIES' SUCCESS IN CAMEROONS.

SURRENDER OF GARUA.

LONDON, June 14.

The Press Bureau announces that the Governor-General of Nigeria reports that Garua, on the Benue River, surrendered unconditionally to a British and French force commanded by Colonel Cunliffe on June 11th.

GERMANY'S COTTON SUPPLY

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Sir William Ramsay hears that Germany is using wood pulp to make a species of gun cotton and requisitioning all kinds of cotton.

FIERCE BATTLE IN GALICIA.

FAILURE OF PERSISTENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

BOMBARDMENT OF SHAVLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, June 15.

An official announcement says:—

Great enemy forces repeatedly attempted to cross the river Windau near Liatzkow on June 13th.

They were repulsed but a detachment crossed lower down.

Its attempt to advance was checked.

The battle for a position near Shavle continues with varying fortune.

The town of Shavle has been bombarded with heavy guns.

A fierce battle was resumed in Galicia on the 12th and 13th.

Dense enemy columns succeeded in crossing the river Lubaczewka and capturing the village of Tuchla.

Persistent enemy attacks on a bridgehead on the left bank of the Dniester were unsuccessful and an exceptionally bold Russian counter-attack was made.

Several companies of a Tyrolese battalion of the Jaeger were sabred and scattered and four hundred prisoners were taken.

LORD HARDINGE.

ARREST OF GERMAN PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The arrest of German progress in Galicia makes their third failure to secure the line of the Vistula and hold the Russians there, while their strength is turned on France. Their immense loss of men and munitions has gained nothing but respite for Hungary. The Galician operations have seriously weakened the Germans whose lot when opposing the Grand Duke Nicholas is always to advance and receive punishment followed by counter-strokes on their exhausted forces.

THE EVERE AIR RAID.

AMSTERDAM, June 14.

The airship destroyed at Evere was the Zeppelin 38.

QUALITY OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS.

OPERATIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

THE FIGHT AT MONTENERO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.

ROME, June 14.

Recent fighting has proved the remarkable qualities of Italian soldiers, and their determination to win at any cost inspired by their reawakened racial feelings.

Officers and men fought side by side in the most heroic manner, attacking fortified entrenchments with the bayonet.

Colonel de Rossi was wounded at the head of the Bersaglieri and fell waving a flag and shouting, *Sempre avanto Bersaglieri*. Colonel Morgotto and many other officers met their death with similar ardour.

Operations in the mountains are most difficult, but heavy guns have been transported to almost inaccessible summits across rock-strewn gorges. Cavalry and cyclists, also, have been making dashing raids into the enemy's country.

Seven thousand Austrians, with guns on mule-back, attempted to surprise the Italians at Montenero, marching by mountain paths divided into three columns.

They were detected, however, by Alpinists, who remained perfectly quiet till the Austrians were close and then attacked furiously with the bayonet, coming from behind rocks, trees ditches, and entrenchments shouting *Savoia*.

Meanwhile Italian mitrailleuses shelled the enemy's rear. The Austrians resisted desperately, but were obliged to retire, many mules, guns and soldiers falling over the precipice.

GREEK ELECTIONS.

M. VENIZELOS'S SUCCESS.

ATHENS, June 14.

It is practically certain that M. Venizelos will secure large majorities almost everywhere. Polls are very heavy.

The crowds are good humoured, and the processions of the supporters of M. Venizelos are so numerous that cavalry attempted to disperse them.

The attempt was unsuccessful as the crowds reformed and continued the demonstrations.

ATHENS, June 15.

The supporters of M. Venizelos have been victorious everywhere in the elections except in Macedonia.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

ENEMY'S COMMUNICATIONS IN DANGER.

PRINCE RUPERT'S ARMY CUT UP.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

A special cable to the "Pioneer" states:—

A French communique quotes a captured captain as saying: "No doubt you sent crack troops against us. I never saw soldiers rush to assault with such bravery and dash."

The "Daily Telegraph's" Boulogne correspondent quotes a captured Major as admitting that the main communications north of Arras are in daily danger. "The Crown Prince of Bavaria's army has been cut up. We are sent to straighten things out but have made them worse. Several colonels and majors committed suicide to avoid facing the Kaiser who will shortly arrive at Artois to hold an inquiry into the meaning of the French advance."

Correspondents in Holland mention severe fighting on the Allies' extreme left. At Amsterdam it is believed that the Belgians are attacking successfully north-east of Nieuport. The Germans have lost heavily and are sending reinforcements.

The military correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" says that our artillery is standing remarkable work; some guns which have fired thousands of rounds are practically as good as new.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in northern France says the Germans using gas on the night of the 9th June surprised the Belgians on the front at Dixmude and crossed the Yser. A British Regiment and other reinforcement were sent and counter-attacked. At daybreak they drove the enemy back across the river into a worse position at Dixmude than they had previously held. The town is divided between the enemy and the Allies. Fighting continues.

A BELGIAN SUCCESS.

FIERCE INFANTRY ACTIONS NEAR SOUCHEZ.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, June 14.

A welcome Belgian success is reported in to-day's communiqué. A battalion crossed the Yser near Dixmude railway bridge and organised the ground won. They also destroyed a chateau in the vicinity of Dixmude.

Fierce infantry actions took place northward of Souchez. We took a number of trenches, some of which had to be relinquished owing to a violent bombardment.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN LORRAINE.

ATTACKS ON ARRAS REGION REPULSED.

PARIS, June 15.

The evening communiqué says: German attacks north of Arras and south-east of Hebuterne, were repulsed. We advanced our lines in Lorraine where our progress in the Embermenie-Parroy sector had been interrupted.

KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

VISIT TO INDIAN CAVALRY CAMP.

LONDON, June 14.

The King and Queen of the Belgians and Heir Apparent visited the Indian Cavalry camp to-day, and witnessed a gymkhana organised in their honour.

General Rimington and his staff welcomed the visitors, who were escorted by British cavalry.

The King and Queen drove round the parade ground through the lines of the Indian troopers drawn up in single rank with officers in front.

They then entered the enclosure from which they could see the whole brilliant array of Indian cavalry gathered in dense lines.

After the gymkhana their Majesties had tea at General Rimington's headquarters. The King thanked the General warmly for the splendid entertainment and praised the bearing of the troops.

FRENCH AUTHOR KILLED IN ACTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Vicomte Robert Dhumieres, translator of "Jungle Book" into French, has been killed in action. Mr. Kipling has written a sympathetic letter.

SUPPOSED SUBMARINE BASE.

PORT IN ASIA MINOR BOMBARDED.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

ATHENS, June 14.

Two French destroyers bombarded the port of Tchesme, in Asia Minor, which was believed to be a base for German submarines.

All sailing vessels in the harbour were sunk, and customs and telegraph offices and petrol stores destroyed. The garrison fled.

MORE DASTARDLY PIRACY.

STEAMER, 3 TRAWLERS AND SCHOONER SUNK.

LONDON, June 14.

The submarining of three trawlers, and the steamer Hopemount is reported to-day. The latter was attacked without warning. Three shells struck the bridge wounding the captain and four of the crew. The crew were then ordered to take to boats. They remained twelve hours afloat until picked up by a Greek steamer.

The same submarine sank a French schooner. The submarine came from behind a steamer which was not flying a flag. The crew were given only two minutes to abandon the schooner, which was sunk by shell fire.

The Hopemount's gross tonnage wa 3,300. She was built in 1904 and belonged to the Hopemount Shipping Company.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY'S MEETING.

SUFFERS LITTLE FROM THE WAR.

LONDON, June 14.

At a meeting of the Suez Canal Company, the report of the Council showed that the war had caused a falling-off in receipts from commercial traffic estimated at nearly forty per cent. during the second half of 1914. However, increased receipts from military transports constituted an important set-off.

The decrease for the current year was estimated at 35 per cent. The Board proposed a net dividend of 120 francs, allowing sufficient reserve to be carried forward to avoid a fresh decrease next year.

M. Jornart, President, said the Company had suffered comparatively little from the war. Their vital forces were unaffected and they could look forward to a prosperous future. All Turko-German attacks had failed, and any future attacks were likewise doomed to failure.

The report was unanimously adopted, also the motion to withdraw the mandate from the German director Heinecken.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

PORT SAID, June 14.

The British steamer Radnorshire, London for Yokohama, collided with the British steamer Dawlish, Karachi for Gibraltar, off Newport Rock.

The Radnorshire was holed in the forepeak and returned to anchorage. The Dawlish was beached with a fire in the forecastle. Three men were injured.

THE DRINK EVIL.

POWERS OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

An order in Council institutes a Board of Control with authority to supervise, restrict, forbid or itself carry on the sale of alcohol in any specified area.

SERBIA PREPARED FOR A GENERAL OFFENSIVE,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Times" correspondent at Salonika who has just returned from touring in Chiene, says much land is still flooded, especially northward of the Danube. Serbia is quite prepared for a general offensive. Typhus is now hardly a serious problem. Cholera has not appeared. The Austrians are using German made shrapnel with timing figured in Turkish numerals.

MULTAN SPECIAL TRIBUNAL SESSIONS ENDED.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, June 15.

In the Rodu Sultan case the Special Tribunal sentenced four out of five accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary imprisonment; and in the Leshari case ten accused received the same sentence.

This closes the work of the Special Tribunal at Multan.

THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR FINED.

THE JUDGMENT.

RESPONSIBILITY OF ACCUSED DISCUSSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. D. M. Madon, Advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji were for the defence.

There were three charges of defamation.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate, in the course of his decision, said: The first question to be considered is whether the words and passages complained of are defamatory, whether they lower the moral and intellectual character of the complainants and the other members of the Conference in the estimation of others, and I am of opinion that this question must be answered in the affirmative. Mr. Payne contended that the reference to "lepers" in the first passage was only another way of saying that the principles and policy advocated by the Zoroastrian Conference should be "shunned as the plague." I am unable to concur in this view. Allowing for the fact that the nature of the Conference rendered it liable to public criticism, that its operations affected the welfare of Parsis generally, and allowing also for the objection which staunch and conservative Zoroastrians feel to a body advocating progress and reform, it seems to me that the wording of the passage far exceeded the limits of fair and legitimate criticism. It is one thing to criticize a man's published opinions or his acts; it is quite another thing to call him "wretched" and a "leper."

THE "WRETCHED CONFERENCIAS."

In the second passage the adjective "wretched" is again applied to the members of the Conference who are again slightingly referred to as "Conferencias," and I think any fair-minded person reading the passage would come to the conclusion that the writer was at any rate including the members of the Zoroastrian Conference in his bitter attack. It is contended that the writer was only attacking those who were in favour of the introduction of juddins into the Parsi community; but it will be seen that the passage comes immediately after a reference to Dastur Kaikobad and the Conference, in which the Dastur is spoken of as having taken a leap in the dark with "those wretched Conferencias," and there can be no doubt that the words "leap in the dark" had reference to the Rangoon Navjot. The evidence shows that Dastur Kaikobad had performed Juddin Navjots before. Taking into consideration the fact that the Zoroastrian religion enjoins the duty of proselytism under certain circumstances, it seems to me that the language used in the passage and more particularly the words "those passing off as belonging to the Zoroastrian faith," "not uttering even a word of prayer" etc., could not have been justified even if it had been established by the defence that the sole aim and object of the Conference was proselytism and that the Conference had passed resolutions in favour of the Rangoon Navjot and expressly requested Dastur Kaikobad to perform it.

NO RELATION WITH RANGOON NAVJOT.

The evidence however shows that the Conference as such had nothing whatever to do with the Rangon Navjot. No doubt a number of its members held pro-juddin views, the so-called "creed" of the Conference also indicated that the development and growth of the Conference was to be on the lines of progress, a member of the Conference in a speech, which under the rules did not bind the Conference, had referred to the juddin question as an illustration or example to point his argument. in certain other speeches various reforms had been suggested by individual speakers in connection with the Calendar, the curtailment of ritual and "gahambars" and the nullification of the "Barashnum." Mr. Bhabha had advocated the institution of prayer halls, the burning of sandalwood beyond a person's means had been deprecated, Miss Kabraji had criticized the practice of bowing before the sacred fire, a suggestion had been made in a speech that a book of prayers should be published in Gujerati, Mr. Madon, a prominent member of the Conference had sent a telegram to Dastur Kaikobad to act according to his conscience—but the Conference as a body, the members of the Conference as such, had done nothing to promote the introduction of aliens into the community.

POLICY OF THE "JAME."

I think the accused are entitled to the benefit of the doubt with regard to the phrase "May Conference demons be broken." It appears to me doubtful whether the word "demons" there meant to signify members of the Conference and not the evil spirits of the Conference, but there appears to me to be no doubt as to the meaning of the phrase: "To give milk to his poisonous viper." It will be seen from other passages that the policy adopted by the "Jam-e-Jamshed" was to hint, suggest and directly assert that the Zoroastrian Conference was instrumental in bringing about the Rangoon Navjot and that it advocated the conversion of Juddins, that their idea was a lustful idea, that the members of the Zoroastrian Conference should be regarded as lepers, bird-catchers, vipers, poisonous, irreligious, instigating obscenity and sin, bent on bringing the Parsi community to hell and ruin, worthy of being accursed, capable of being compared even with the apostates Mazdak and Mani. In the course of this case the minutest details have been brought out in evidence regarding the history, constitution and proceedings of the Conference. The evidence, however, shows the Conference from the first has been supremely careful to avoid passing resolutions on subjects likely to create acute controversy in the community.

GOOD FAITH OF THE ACCUSED.

It is alleged by the second accused that he published the imputations in good faith, but this implies due care and caution. Had the accused made reasonable enquiries and examined the published reports of the Conference and of its proceedings before publishing the imputations complained of, the knowledge would, I think, have been instantly brought home that the language used and the imputations made were unjustifiable. It is true that Sir Dinshah Davar alleges that the Conference was started as a counterblast to the defeat sustained by the champions of Mrs. R. D. Tata in the Parsi Punchayat case, but this allegation is based on conversations held mainly with Mr. R. D. Tata and the latter was not a member but only a delegate to the second Conference. If the subjects discussed at the meetings of the Conference are considered it will be seen that the Conference very loyally followed the policy advocated in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" itself on the 28th August 1909.

The evidence shows that the Juddin question and the question of muktad ceremonies were never handled by the Zoroastrian Conference. And on the question of good faith the evidence further shows that every facility was afforded by the Zoroastrian Conference to newspapers to form a correct opinion of its acts and proceedings. Certain protests are relied upon as having caused a bona fide apprehension to the mind of the accused and it is suggested that the Conference made no reply to the protests. But exhibits show that Sir Dinshaw Petit as President of the Conference gave a clear explanation at the second annual sessions regarding the difference of opinion which had arisen and a copy of his speech was sent to the "Jame." If the protests are examined, I think, it will be seen that there is much force in the prosecution contention that they bear strong indications of having a common origin.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ACCUSED.

With reference to the question whether the first accused published the imputations complained of, the evidence shows that he is the person declared under the Press Act to be the owner of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" press. Taking all the circumstances into consideration I think there can be no reasonable doubt that the first accused published the libellous matter complained of on the 16th April. As regards the matters published on the 20th and 22nd April it is established that on these dates the accused was absent from Bombay and no charge has been framed. I convict the first accused on the first charge and the second accused on all the three charges. The defence have raised the question whether Section 198 of the Code of Criminal Procedure prevented the complainants from filing a complaint of an offence committed against the other members of the Conference. In this connection the prosecution rely on explanation 2 to Section 499 and in my opinion the complainants would clearly come within the category of persons aggrieved by the offence.

In considering the question of punishment, I think it is open to the Court without doubt to take into consideration the circumstances in which the articles were published. But the articles in the "Parsi" which are relied upon do not, in my opinion, materially assist the defence. It is established no doubt that Mr. Madon occasionally wrote the articles in the "Parsi," and that some of the shareholders were members of the Conference and that the "Parsi" publicly defended the Zoroastrian Conference, but the articles in the "Parsi" were, in my opinion, mild as compared with those published by the accused, and the defence, in my opinion, failed to establish that the "Parsi" was a Conference newspaper. The apology tendered by the accused is a circumstance which must be taken in extenuation but, on the other hand, the gravity of the offence is increased by evidence of malice.

SENTENCES.

I sentence the first and second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each on the first charge, and I sentence the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 250 on each of the second and third charges.

On delivery of the judgment a Parsi gentleman, who was in the crowd, offered to pay the fine on behalf of the accused. The parties then left the Court, and while they were on the verandah outside the two accused were cheered and presented with flowers. This caused a disturbance in the Court and two Parsis, named Pestonji Dorabji Sethna and Kaikhushroo Bugli, were subsequently put before Mr. Frank Oliviera, and fined Rs. 10 each.

DEATH OF A HINDU SPIRITUAL LEADER

(From a Correspondent.)

KUNTA, June 15.

Shrimat Pandurangashram Swami of Chitrapur Math, shirali, the spiritual head of the Canara Saraswat Brahmins passed away on Monday night at the age of seventy. He was a remarkable personality and was widely known as a clever administrator skilful organiser a learned Sanskrit scholar, astute debater and strong spiritual leader of his community. His death is lamented by a large community. He lately adopted a successor, named Anandashram.

Mr. L. Porter, Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, proceeds on fifteen months' combined leave from the 1st October.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED RECORDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 15.

At the Lahore conspiracy trial on 14th June the Special Commissioners continued to take down the statements of the accused. Of 64 accused 61 were present two having been discharged and one turned approver.

Balwant Singh of Sathiala, who has been frequently referred to by approvers and prosecution witnesses as having taken prominent part in two dacoities (Sahnewal and Mensuren) and generally in the conspiracy categorically denied every allegation. He had never been to America and had returned to India from Singapore as all work had been stopped on account of war in Europe. He had not taken part in any dacoity, nor in the consultations and schemes of the rest accused. He was arrested in house No. 1, Lahore, where he had gone as the house was pointed out to him as a suitable place to pass the night, when he was on a short visit to Lahore in February last.

Gurdit Singh Hajjan, who had returned from America on account of illness, made a somewhat similar statement. He admitted that there were other men of his village including Sur Singh also that night in the ohuse, but he did not know the reason for this coincidence as they had not come to Lahore together from their village.

Hirda Ram, goldsmith, Mardi state, denied all allegations against him.

UNDER PRETENCE OF RECRUITMENT.

Kharkh Singh, a young student of Ludhiana District, disclaimed membership of the Ghadar party, association with its members or sympathy with its designs. He did not join any meeting of the revolutionists but Jawand Singh brought him to Lahore (house No. 2) under pretence of having recruited him for cavalry. At Lahore Jawand Singh was to get sanction for his recruitment. Jawand Singh brought the accused to the house where, he was told, Jemadar and other recruits were putting up. From here he was sent to house No. 1 but did not know anything about bombs and other articles seized in this house at the time of his arrest.

Kala Singh of Sur Singh explained that he wanted to cross into the United States from Canada but was not permitted to do so. He was, however, shipped off first to Hongkong and then to India. When he arrived at his village he was directed not to leave it without permission. He therefore came to Lahore to apply to the Deputy Commissioner to get permission to go out. Kirpal Singh brought him to house No. 1 where he was arrested while asleep. He never strived to run to the room of the house in which bombs, etc., were kept.

Madan Singh admitted his share in the leasing of Mussamatri's house for Naurang Singh and his going to the Khalsa Akhbar office with Mula Singh but denied every other statement of prosecution witnesses against him. He also professed his loyalty to Government.

Of the accused connected with the Chabba Dacoity Bakhshish Singh, Sawan Singh, Surain Singh (1) Surain Singh (2) and Wasan Singh denied participation in the dacoity and the murder of Beli Ram. Bakhshish Singh did not indicate any property to the police. His land was not now mortgaged to Beli Ram and he owed him nothing. Sawan Singh affirmed that he was one of those who had been wounded by bomb-explosion. A number of villagers were standing by his side when the bomb was thrown at him. He was implicated on account of enmity with the lambardar.

Surain Singh (1) admitted his civil disputes with Beli Ram but the clothes shown him were not his, nor were they blood-stained. Accused had enmity with lambardars and zaildars of his village. Surain Singh (2) had no case with Beli Ram and did not know Gurbakhsh Singh, zaildar. Wasawa Singh was not a revolutionist, never delivered seditious speeches, nor took part in any seditious propaganda. He had no knowledge of or connections with the Chabba dacoity.

Nand Singh repudiated as forced his confession before the Magistrate which was read out to him in vernacular.

THE AMRITSAR DACOITY.

REPORTED ARREST OF FOUR CULPRITS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 15.

The "Tribune" says that, after the serious dacoity at the railway bridge near Amritsar, it appears the dacoits broke into small parties to make good their escape; one party of men decamped towards Tara Taran and near Palasaur, a village in Thasil, came across a Rajput of Sarhali on horse-back of whom it is said they demanded the horse and on refusal shot down both the horse and the rider. They then proceeded further and passed through the villages Phailoki Kot, Mahmud Khan and Kara. Either these men or, according to another version another small party of them passed on their way by Goindwal and crossed the Beas near that place. Here too they are reported to have shot a boatman who refured to carry them across. News has just been received that four men of these gangs have been arrested at Sultanpur, a village on the other side of the Beas in Kapurthala territory and rifles have been recovered from them. Of these four, one is said to be Kasa Singh of Jagatpur, the alleged murderen of Sardar Bahaduur Achhar Singh of that village, while two are said to belong to Khara and to be returned emigrants already under security. Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner, with Messrs. Glascock and Broadway have left for the Beas presumably in this connection.

ANOTHER DACCA SUSPECT INTERNED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Another political suspect of Dacca, Hem Chander Ghose, has been interned under the new Defence of India Act, at his house at Gava in Barisal.

POLICE EXTORTION AT MEIKTILA.

SUB-INSPECTOR HEAVILY SENTENCED

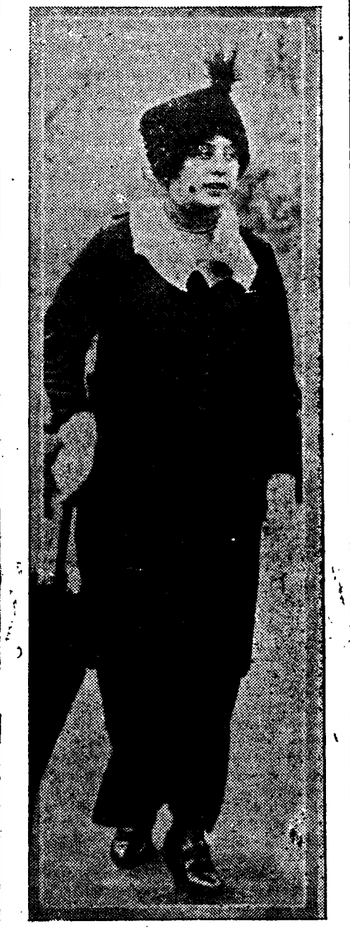
(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 15.

The Sessions Court, Meiktila, has concluded the trial King-Emperor v. (1) S. S. Vertannes, Circle Inspector, Kyaukse, (2) Maung Me, Sub-Inspector, who were charged with extortion and taking Rs. 15,000 and fabrication of evidence in connection with the investigation into the murder of Maung Win, who was assaulted on May 27, 1914, in the Dayagoung village and died in the Myitha Hospital two days later under circumstances already reported. In the case of the first accused, the Sessions Judge found his case one of great suspicion and judicial proof was wanting. He was acquitted. The Court found Maung Me guilty of the first charge. On June 10, 1914, he committed extortion by putting Maung Paw of Dayegoung in fear of an accusation against his son Maungba of having committed the murder of Maung Win and thereby dishonestly induced Maung Paw to deliver to Maung Pan Nyun a sum of Rs. 1,500. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation. On each of the three other charges under Section 218 I.P.C., the accused was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment, all the sentences to run concurrently with the first sentence.

It will be remembered that W. J. Doveton, District Superintendent of Police, Kyaukne, was tried at the Chief Court sessions in March along with the above two accused on charges of extortion and taking Rs. 1,000 as gratification for forbearing to direct the arrest of Maung Ba on a charge of murder. Doveton was acquitted and the other two were directed to be tried by the Sessions Court, Meiktila, and the present trial was the result.

MARCHIONESS OF CREWE.



Reproduced from "The Tatler."

An interesting snapshot taken in Hyde Park. Before her marriage in 1899 Lady Crewe was Lady Margaret Primrose, a daughter of Lord Rosebery. Lady Crewe has one son, who was born in 1911.

CANADIAN CONTINGENTS.

NEW METHOD OF TRANSPORT.

It is understood that a new method of sending troops from Canada will be adopted. No definite contingents will be sent—not for a time, at any rate, complete battalions—but men will be drafted to the front as reinforcements in companies or platoons as may be required. This will not only prove a more convenient method of transporting the Canadian troops, but will obviate the necessity of sending more senior officers, of whom already there is a superabundance in England, with the result that the volunteers will know when they are sent forward that they will serve under experienced commanding officers, either British or Canadians, who have won their spurs at the front, which is considered much preferable to having senior officers with no actual experience of handling troops in the field.

MONSOON SETS IN

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The monsoon is now setting in definitely on the Malabar Coast.

ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

In continuation of their letters in September, November and December last, the European Association have addressed a further letter to the Government of India regarding alien enemies in India in the course of which the Secretary, Mr. Alec Marsh, states:—My Council have received various representations from different branches with reference to the fact that certain Germans are still at large, also the unsatisfactory nature of the liquidation of German firms and to continued employment of Germans in certain capacities. It is obvious that dealing with Germans both at the present time and after the war, is one of Imperial concerns and may possibly form a subject of consideration at the time of the conclusion of peace. It might therefore be said that the matter should be considered by the Imperial authorities only but the conditions of India are different from those of the United Kingdom and the British colonies and call for different consideration and treatment. In India the mass of people while in the main loyal to the British Crown, have not the same ingrained patriotism and can easily be led astray while there is also a large and apparently growing body of disaffected persons and anarchists. It follows that potentialities for evil are very much greater in India than in other places. For purposes of espionage and intrigue women may be as dangerous as men. The Council view with distrust the present situation. Many German men and women are left at large and no attempt has been made to compel the German men above military age and women to return to their own country.

LIQUIDATION OF GERMAN FIRMS.

The liquidation of German firms has been conducted in a manner which appears to indicate that the policy is simply to realise sufficient assets to meet debts and that the firms are to be kept in such a position that they will be able to recommence trading immediately after the termination of the war and the release of the German employees from confinement. Immediately after the war the Germans interned will return and recommence business with added bitterness and hostility to the British Government. The natural ostracism with which they must inevitably meet, will increase their bitterness and encourage them to form a separate community possibly to assist or instigate anarchists and revolutionary movements. The large increase of German firms in India appears to be of recent date and in no way essential to the trade of India. The goods required by Germany from India can be obtained from British or Indian firms while exports from Germany to this country can equally well be obtained without the presence of German firms. The present is the time and opportunity for eliminating all German firms, root and branch, while individual Germans should not be allowed to enter the country or remain after the war except under a special permit and supervision. This is nothing new for in the days of the East India Company no European was allowed in India without a permit. This precaution was necessary when all nations were trying to get a footing in India. It was abondoned when British domination became so complete that foreigners did not come to India. Facilities for easy transit have now rendered a large influx of aliens possible and probable and this requires to be prevented or strictly regulated. The presence of a large number of German missionaries appears undesirable and the countenance they have hitherto received, should either be withdrawn or only continued after very careful investigations.

The Council have received various reports as to the lax conditions of internment of many Germans in India. While not in any way advocating a policy of retaliation they consider there is no valid reason why internment should be so lenient as to permit the risk of tampering with Indian opinion. The outbreak of popular feeling in England indicates that the Association is not singular in expressing disapprobation of the lenient way in which Germans have been treated in the British Empire and comments had been made on continued employment of German subjects in various posts by persons in authority from whom an example of complete withdrawal from all association with Germans might reasonably have been expected.

The Council feel they should point out that the result of the outburst of popular opinion in this country does not find the name of prominent persons from the administration and even from the country. Popular opinion in England has been the withdrawal expression but the same feeling exists here and the dissatisfaction calls for full consideration at the hands of the Government.

MISS JANE ADDAMS IN LONDON.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, has been in London on her return from the Women's Congress at The Haguo. She said:

"Two things resulted from the Congress: an easing of the heart, a sense that after all something remained of the ties that were so precious before the war, and the creation of a programme which at least contained elements which would make peace more permanent and just than ever before. Since she had been so near to these warring nations she had felt that there was something very splendid and fine in the awakening of national consciousness which was produced. It was not worth war, but it was worth a great deal.

"Why was it not possible to have something of the same spirit in international relationships? With devotion and belief the patriotic and national feeling would in time melt and merge into the larger self-sacrifice of international co-operation."

MAHARAJA OF BARIA.

RETURN FROM THE FRONT.

(Associated Press.)

DEVGADH BARIA, June 15.

The return home of his Highness Maharaja Ranjitsinhji from the battle-field of France, has been made the occasion of a series of festivities at Baria. The programme which had been drawn at the people's request shows that Baria would be *en fete* the whole week. *En route* to Baria his Highness received ovations at Surat, Baroda, Godhra and Piplod. At Baroda a deputation from his Highness the Gaekwar received and invited him and the party to Chhota Hazari which was accepted. The Barot community then presented his Highness with an address. At Godhra station his Highness was received by, among others, Mr. Hudson, Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and the Nawab Saheb of Vadasinor.

The special conveying his Highness and party resumed its journey and arrived at Piplod at 8-30 a.m. The station was gaily decorated as also the route from Piplod to Baria. The capital of the State had put on holiday attire. All the roads and streets were tastefully decorated with flags and buntings and triumphal arches with suitable inscriptions were erected at convenient places. His Highness was garlanded and proceeded to the palace where a short halt was made. His Highness then motored to the old Durbargadh where a Guard of Honour of the Baria Infantry presented arms and a salute was fired. After prayers were offered at the old family temple a procession was formed at the head of which were led richly caprisoned elephants and horses.

His Highness with the Dewan Saheb and Sardar Jinabhai, A.D.C., drove in a carriage and four with out riders. The most interesting feature of the procession was an unorganized army of Bheels, Kolis and Nakras numbering over fifteen thousand, which had turned up from villages in the State to have a glance at their Chief. Dressed in their primitive attire and armed with primitive weapons, such as bows and arrows, these aborigines of the State swarmed like bees along the whole route of the procession beating drums and playing flutes. The procession arrived at the new palace at 12 noon where his Highness took leave of his officers, salamed the crowds from the balcony and retired.

His Highness held a Durbar this morning to receive an address from the mercantile community of the Panch Mahals.

COTTON BLAZE AT LIVERPOOL

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT THOUSANDS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, June 14.

A fire raged for twelve hours in a cotton and wire warehouse at Liverpool to-day. The damage is estimated at many thousands of pounds.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

INTERVENTION BY BOARD OF TRADE.

LONDON, June 14.

The meeting to-day of the Cottonwaste Employers, Spinners and Manufacturers Association decided to accept the offer of the Board of Trade to intervene in the cotton dispute.

It is believed that other sections of the trade will adopt a similar attitude.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. F. Waite, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. C. Davies, Border Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. N. P. Turner, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. D. G. Watson, Medicals.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Major E. L. Baddeley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain E. Humphrey, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. D. Talbot, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Lodge, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major J. Staveacre, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. C. C. Johnson, West Riding Engineers.

To-night's list of officers' casualties contains names of 33 New Zealand officers killed in the Dardanelles and 42 wounded.

WAR GAZETTER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

Evre.—In Flanders, near Brussels.

Arras.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

Hebuterne.—In France, 10 miles north of Albert.

Souchez.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

Dixmude.—In Belgium, 15 miles south of Ostend.

Shavle.—In Russia, 77 miles N.-N.-W. of Kovno.

Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, late storekeeper of the North-Western Railway who recently left Lahore on retirement from service has been appointed Railway Transport Officer under the War Office with temporary rank of Captain.

The death is reported on Saturday in the Rawalpindi Hospital from enteric after a short illness of Mr. Lionel Dolandson, officiating Superintendent of Police, Attock.

A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 21.

The best-dressed women of both London and Paris are universally adopting the "quiet" note in dress—the tone that seems most in harmony with the times; and simple costumes in black or navy-blue are almost the only wear. What little relief is accepted is supplied by the dainty collar and vest of lingerie material, immaculate in its whiteness, and laundered to a high degree of perfection. The very small plain toque, too, is still much worn; and a hat with much trimming on it is voted "vulgar." The full skirt is entirely accepted now; and no new dresses are made on the old narrow lines, graceful though they were when not carried to extremes. There is no question, however, about the "comfort" of the new models. The waist is not much defined this spring; but rumour has it that in the autumn the ever-popular princess dress will be revived, and of necessity this becoming fashion demands a well-fitting corset and accentuation of the lines of the figure. In the meantime, for the approaching hot weather, we may take refuge in loosely-fitting clothes.

FROCK IN THE LATEST MODE.

The accompanying example of frock is Dame Fashion's last word in the season's modes; and is made of white taffetas trimmed with navy and white striped taffetas. The waistband is of navy velvet. The under-slip is composed entirely of white ninon; and the hat is white trimmed with a blue and white bow to match the frock. The only other adornment is large camellias in flesh pink and red tones. The skirt is yoked, to keep the hips perfectly round; and the skirt falls in pretty flutes, being sufficiently short to obviate the smallest chance of its becoming soiled at the hem. Indeed, a long frock just now marks itself as démodé. The little "bodice" has very large armholes; and the ninon sleeves are quite long, being frilled over the hand. The upstanding collar must be stiffened slightly to keep it shipshape and neat; and the slip is gathered a little across the front.

A DELIGHTFUL BLOUSE.

The charming blouse shown in the illustration is made of striped "bleu soldat" and white taffetas and is trimmed only with the flat bow and white buttons. The vest, collar, and cuffs are of white crêpe-de-chine. A dainty variation could be made if one wanted to acquire two blouses, by having the second one composed of voile, and then the vest, collar, and cuffs might be of organdi lawn. Note the "American" yoke effect on the shoulders—both smart and becoming; also that the buttons are only put on on one side, and are large and effective. The sleeves are long, slightly large, and finished at the wrists by the dainty small cuffs. The collar is fluted at the back, and is a very pretty and unusual shape. The waistband may match the bow.

A FASHIONABLE HAT.

The hat we give here is one of the new flat sailors—quite a mid-Victorian revival. It is composed of white straw, and trimmed with a wreath of faded pink roses and white marguerites. Round the crown and forming a loop at the back is fairly wide black ribbon velvet. The hat is completed by the smart short veil. The novel collar-band shown is black velvet; and the frill at the back is closely goffered white aresphane. The collar is completed in front by a fine cabochon. The sailor hat is not becoming to everyone; but to those whom it does "fit" it gives a distinction and chic not easily attainable by other millinery.

PARIS BLOUSES.

DETAILS OF A NEW VOGUE.

The blouses are prettier, daintier than anything else to be seen this year, writes a Paris correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian." And while so many showrooms and shops are closed, while the common saying here in Paris is "There are no fashions," and while the mannequins no longer parade in the Bois, but are for the greater part busily employed in philanthropic ouvroirs, blouses continue to be shown on every side; all over the city, wherever showrooms or shops are open, blouses are displayed. They are mostly white—white silk, white muslin, and white crepe de Chine. Sometimes they are entirely white; more generally they are relieved by black in the shape of a black ribbon or bow at the throat or below it, tiny black buttons of good quality, or black silk lacing to match the black skirt which every woman possesses. Coloured blouses, striped and figured muslin, or thin silk, are also worn, but white ones are the smartest. Ribbons of khaki, pearl grey, pale green, or soldiers' blue, even Scottish plaid ribbons, are also seen.

The point of chief interest just now is the "encolure." There is for the most part a compromise between the quite bare neck and the neck entirely covered. Not yet have we come to swathed necks. That Victorian mode is perhaps on its way for the winter season. Here in Paris, where just now one may wear exactly what one likes provided it be quiet in tone and style, one sees bare throats and covered throats, just as one sees narrow skirts—in plenty—and wide ones, wherever one turns. But the blouse or sorsage must not be actually decollete, as last year. A band, a bow, a slight veiling is needed among well-dressed women. Those who have their last year's blouses to wear out add a net gimp and net undersleeves. Most women wear out what they have by them this season, for material and clothes, like food and other necessaries of life, are growing daily dearer. One good spotted net blouse, dating originally from pre-war days, was effectively brought up to date by plain white net at the throat and white net bishop sleeves below the original short ones.

The great chic of the season is the smart blouse for afternoon wear. The blouse itself is generally of very fine white or cream muslin, or net. The sleeves are long, with a frill or shaped cuff falling over the hand. The blouse is slightly open at the throat. Over this is worn a lace bolero, or lace fichu, or drapery, with, in most cases, a collar rising high behind, Medici-fashion. Sometimes the bolero is sleeveless and collarless. Sometimes it has short sleeves, sometimes longer ones. Often it comes to the waist with a short basque all round, or merely at the back. Beautiful lace may therefore be worn—white, black, or ecru,—one bolero serving for several foundation blouses, and giving thus a dainty, easily arranged afternoon toilette for these war-days, when few are inclined to linger over dressing.

Another distinctive feature of the season's blouses is the way in which many are made to wrap over and fasten on one side. In such case very good buttons are lavishly used. Most fascinating little coloured buttons are sold, looking rather like single-stone jewels, or polished pebbles.

I saw yesterday in one of the big Paris shops quantities of the wide, gaily-patterned ribbon so much in vogue a year ago. It was marked up for sale at a strangely low price—so strong here is the feeling against showy things in dress at the present time.

MEATLESS DISHES.

SOME WAYS OF SERVING EGGS.

The following recipes may be of use to our readers.

EGG CUTLETS WITH TOMATO SAUCE.

Boil four eggs hard (about ten minutes), cool them, and remove the shell. Then chop them, not too finely, and add a dessert-spoonful of parsley. Prepare a white roux with 1 oz. of butter, ¾ oz. of flour, well blended, and a gill of milk. Cook it for a few minutes, stirring all the time, and then add the eggs. Mix well, and season with salt, pepper, and a grate of nutmeg. Spread on a plate, and let cool. Divide the mixture into eight portions, and shape each into a cutlet. Egg and bread-crumb them carefully, and fry them in deep hot fat. Drain well, insert a small piece of macaroni at the end of each cutlet to represent a bone. Dish up, pour round the cutlets some hot tomato sauce, garnish with fried parsley, and serve.

RICE CORQUETTES WITH CHEESE.

Wash ½ lb. of rice, and simmer slowly in a quart of milk and water until the rice is nicely swollen and the quart of liquid all absorbed. Then place in a colander before the fire and shake occasionally until the rice is quite dry. Add breadcrumbs and grated cheese (an equal cupful of each), a little salt, and cayenne; then roll into small round balls, dip each one into egg and melted butter, and fry a delicate brown. Sprinkle thickly with grated cheese, and serve either hot or cold.

MACARONI AND EGGS.

This makes a delicious first course for luncheon. Boil 3 oz. of macaroni for twenty minutes, then put it in a saucepan with nearly half a pint of white sauce, some grated cheese, pepper, and salt. When thoroughly hot, arrange on a dish, lay four nicely poached eggs on it, sprinkle a little chopped parsley over, and serve.

CURRIED EGGS.

Six hard-boiled eggs, cut in slices. Cut up two small onions, fry them a light golden colour in about 1 oz. of butter, add one small tablespoonful of curry powder and a dessert-spoonful of flour. Fry all together. Now moisten with a teacupful of stock or milk. Simmer gently a quarter of an hour. Strain the curry sauce, put back into the stewpan, stil in the slices of egg and a tea-spoonful of chutney, simmer for a few minutes, and serve with rice.

FISH OMLETTE.

Break three eggs, separating the yolks and whites; sprinkle into the yolks a little salt, cayenne, nutmeg, and one dessert-spoonful of Parmesan cheese; beat all together. Take a good tablespoonful of any cooked white fish, and cut it up into small pieces. Add a pinch of salt to the whites of eggs, and whip to a stiff froth. Stir the whipped whites very lightly to the yolks. Melt 1 oz. of butter in an omelette-pan, pour in the eggs, let them set a little, then put in the fish, and stir all together till the omelette is cooked; turn it towards the handle of the pan, and with a knife or egg-slice turn it over for a moment, and then slide it carefully on to a hot dish and serve at once.

EGG AND POTATO PIE.

Shell five hard-boiled eggs and cut them into slices. Mash some potatoes with butter and milk, seasoning with salt, white pepper, and a pinch of nutmeg. Line the bottom of an earthenware dish with the potato, and then a layer of the sliced eggs, sprikle some chopped parsley over, and cover with white sauce. Continue alternate layers of potato, egg, sauce, and parsley until all is used. Half a pint of white sauce will be required. Cover the top with the mashed potatoes, put small pieces of butter over, or brush with beaten egg, and bake for half an hour in a moderately hot oven. This is a very good dish for children.

REDUCE FLESH WITH SEA LEAVES.

Any man or woman who is troubled with a burden of excesive fat can easily reduce to any desired amount by following the simple, harmless plan of eating sea leaves obtained from plants growing in the sea fi the coast of France. Natives of this part of the coast readily get the plant itself, but for the convenience of those not so fortunately situated, most chemists keep them in compressed or tablet form under the chemical name of salith leaves, and if taken according to the simple directions that accompany them, will invariably reduce flesh at the rate of two or three pounds a week, and at the same time greatly improve the general health. It is interesting to note that when salith leaves are used the skin remains firm without any tendency to become flabby or wrinkled.

990

THE NEW SKIRT IN THE ROW.

Photo by "Central News."

Considerable interest was taken by the appearance of a young lady taking a walk in Hyde Park wearing one of the new skirts which, as will be seen, looked very becoming.

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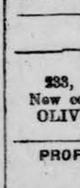

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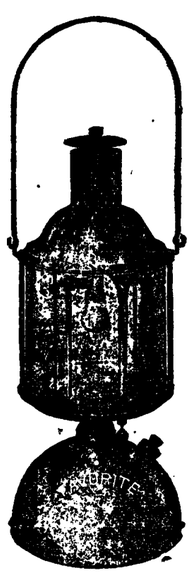

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

DECREE NISI FOR DIVORCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

HARRY RANDOLPH MURRAY, (Petitioner) v. ISABEL MURRAY, (Respondent) and RALPH MOGRIDGE, Correspondent.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, Storekeeper, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., against his wife and one Mr. Mogridge, an electrical engineer in the Tata Hydro-Electric Company, praying for a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent, on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent and claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages from the co-respondent.

Mr. H. S. Campbell, and Mr. Binning appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Mirza appeared for the co-respondent.

The respondent was absent.

In his petition, the petitioner stated that on the 10th of June 1908 he was married to Isabel Mackenzie, at St. Mary's Church, Woodend, Victoria, Australia. Since his marriage he lived with his wife for a few days in Australia and subsequently up to the 5th February 1915, at 65 Rebech Street, Club Road, Byculla. The petitioner lived on quite normal and affectionate terms with his wife and had no reason to complain of her conduct in any way. In June 1914, he was away on business for a period of three months. On his return he noticed that the respondent was on familiar terms with two young men, one of whom was the co-respondent. The petitioner then forbade her to have anything to do with the co-respondent. On the 5th of February, however, when the petitioner returned home from business at 3 p.m. his attention was attracted to the back bed-room door of which half was closed. When he looked into the bed-room he found that the co-respondent and his (petitioner's) wife were there. The petitioner, therefore charged the respondent with having misconducted herself with the co-respondent and prayed for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife and also claimed damages and costs of the suit from the co-respondent. In his written statement the co-respondent stated that he was an electrical engineer at the Tata Hydro-Electric Works. He might have visited the respondent at her place about a dozen times when the petitioner or his engineer friends were present. On the 5th of February at about 3 p.m. when he was overhauling his motor-bicycle, the respondent invited him to her place and he went there. While he was talking to her, the petitioner came in and asked him why he was there. He said that he was talking to his wife and meant no harm. He had not misconducted himself with the respondent on that occasion or on any other occasion.

The petitioner and his father gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's case; while the co-respondent and Mr. Wyles gave evidence in support of the co-respondent's case.

After hearing the addresses of counsel, his Lordship said that had there been a jury in this case he had not the slightest doubt that it would have found in favour of the petitioner. His Lordship ordered that the petitioner was entitled to a decree nisi for divorce. Under the circumstances, his Lordship said that he would not award any damages or make any order as to costs.

Solicitors for the petitioner:—Messrs. Payne & Co.

Solicitors for the co-respondent:—Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

SHORT CAUSES.

DIRECTOR SUED FOR CALL MONEY.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

THE INDIAN PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Plaintiff v. THE HON. SIRDAR SYED ALI EDROOS.

The plaintiff Company claimed Rs. 2,500 from the defendant, himself one of the directors of the Company for calls' due on one hundred shares of the Company applied for by the defendant and alloted to him.

Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the plaintiffs.

A decree for the sum claimed with interest was passed in favour of the plaintiff.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Payne & Co.

OPIUM FOR HONGKONG MARKET.

HAJI MIRZA M. DEDHASTI v. HAJI GULAM H. BEBHANI.

Mr. Dinshaw Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant did not appear. Mr. Mulla said that the defendant had accepted service of summons but at the same time he had written a letter to the prothonotary in which he asked for a deposit of Rs. 5,000 for costs of his voyage from Shiraz to Bombay to defend the suit.

The plaintiff had ordered from the defendants 5 chests of opium suitable for the Hongkong market by which it was well understood in the market that it must contain 9 p.c. morphia.

The defendants sent the five chests to Hongkong on plaintiff's behalf and on his account and the plaintiff paid hundis to the extent of 8500 and odd rupees drawn by the defendants against the goods. The plaintiff was then informed by his agent at Hongkong that the opium was not suitable for the Hongkong market, but was good out for the Singapore market as it contained only 7½ p.c. morphia and not 9 p.c. as required by the Hongkong market. Opium could not be shipped from Hongkong to Singapore it had to be sent up to London for sale where it was sold for Rs. 6,797. The plaintiff now sued for the difference and for the expenses incurred in sending the chests to London and certain other expenses.

A decree for Rs. 3,813 was passed in the plaintiffs favour.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

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MARINE COURT.

CASE OF THE S. S. JEHANGIR.

A sitting of the Marine Court was held at the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, when Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, acting as President, Captain A. I. Elliott, master of the s. s. City of London, and Mr. G. T. Todd, chief engineer in the s. s. City of London, were on the Bench.

The s. s. Jehangir, belonging to the B. and P. S. N. Co., sailed from Aden to Bombay last month, and during her voyage the furnace of the starboard boiler collapsed. Mr. A. Kerr, superintending engineer of the B. I. S. N. Co., and Mr. T. M. Counsell, chief engineer of the s. s. Assaye, were appointed as assessors by the Court. Mr. Kirke-Smith, acting Government solicitor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Jones, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Company, solicitors, appeared on behalf of Mr. J. H. Wade, chief engineer, and Mr. H. L. Farlow, second engineer of the s. s. Jehangir.

Mr. Kirke-Smith examined Captain E. R. Lewis, master of the s. s. Jehangir, who stated that his ship left Bombay on the 19th of April and touched Aden on the 28th of the same month. They left Aden on the 8th May at 6 p.m. for Bombay, halting for nine days at Aden. At that time the chief engineer assured him that the engines were in a fit condition to work till they arrived at Bombay. But on the 9th of May at 11 a.m. the engines stopped working. Subsequently the master sent the third officer down to enquire into the matter. On investigation it was found that the fireman was unable to keep up steam. The chief engineer assured the captain that the steam would be got up in half an hour. He did not mention anything about the boiler. The witness, on being dissatisfied with the report, sent for the fireman and asked him the reason of the steam not keeping up. He replied in the presence of the chief engineer and the clerk that there was no question of his being not able to keep up steam. There was no water in the boilers, so he drew out the fires and subsequently the steam fell. On this the chief engineer admitted that the furnace crowns were down, but the ship would soon be on its way, as it was a trifling matter. At 1 p.m. the engines seemed to be in order and the ship went on its course at a normal speed; but at 4 p.m. she again stopped. The chief engineer reported that there were some repairs to be executed, and, subsequently the ship was laid up from the 9th to the 12th of May. There was normal weather, and the engines had stopped entire working, still the vessel drifted about ten miles. On her former voyage, from Bombay to Aden, the s.s. Jehangir stopped for twelve hours outside Bombay, as well as near Aden, as, it was stated by the chief engineer, pumps were not in order. The witness had signed a certificate for 100 tons of fresh water to be taken in; but he did not knew whether the water was supplied to the boilers or not.

Captain E. R. Lewis, in his cross-examination by Mr. Jones, said that he had been the captain of the s. s. Jehangir for ten months, which was twenty-five years old. Her former name was Jalangar, and belonged to the British India Steam Navigation Company. From that time she was quite sea-worthy, and had not suffered any accidents during her voyages. There were 101 passengers on board, who were not in any danger. The witness said that he had no complaint to make against the engineers.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. H. Wade, Chief Engineer, examined by Mr. Kirke-Smith, stated that before steaming from Aden, he reported to the captain that everything was all right in the engine-room. As the boilers were full of water, he did not examine them. On the 14th of April he last examined the boilers after leaving Bombay. On the 9th of May he was informed of the accident by the third engineer. He reported that the centre and port furnaces in the starboard boiler were down. Before arriving in Aden the density in the starboard boiler was examined. It was the duty of the second engineer to take densities. On the third officer giving information, the witness went down in the engine-room and found that the furnaces had broken down. He steamed the boiler down and then proceded to the other two boilers. A deposit of salt and scale was found on the top of the furnace, through high density of the boiler, and that was the cause of the collapse. The density must have arisen through excess of water pumped in at Aden. This ought to have been reported to him by the second engineer. The captain sent the second officer down to make inquiries, who found that the engine was steaming very badly. The second officer did not report till the evening to the captain that the crowns of the furness had collapsed.

The witness in his cross-examination by Mr. Jones, stated that every precaution was taken for the safety of the persons on board, when the repairs were under execution. There was no risk to the lives of the passengers, and as far as he knew all the officers complied with their duties during the voyage.

The next witness, Mr. Henry Lewis Farrow, second officer, examined by Mr. Kirke-Smith, said that he held a First Class Colonial certificate constituted by the Bombay Government. That was his first voyage in the Jehangir, and before that he was working in the s. s. Aoba of the Haji Kassam Company six or seven years ago. After that he also worked in mills. The witness stated that it was the duty of the second engineer to test the densities. From the 19th of April the degree of density of the starboard boiler, increased till the 27th, when it reached eleven and a half ounces. The chief engineer had given orders to feed the boiler with fresh water, and he left the work to the engineers at first, but on second thoughts he did it himself. The starboard boiler was running in Aden and he took no densities there. He did not know that the density was so high. He knew that salt water feed was supplied to the boiler in Aden. He took steps that no further salt water was taken in. The age of the engine was 25 years, and when he got charge, a number of condensor tubes were plugged. After taking fresh water the density lowered.

After taking the evidence of Peter De Souza, the third engineer, the case was adjourned till Wednesday.

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EDUCATED INDIAN AND THE WAR.

A STRIKING PAMPHLET.

Much has been written and spoken on the subject of India and the War: and it might reasonably be supposed that nothing more remained to be said. But it is to be feared that, as time goes on, the tendency increases in certain quarters to accept what India has done as a matter of course and to relegate more into the background the question of the new conditions which are to present themselves when peace has once more been happily restored. To all such, writes "India," we recommend the study of the latest of the "Papers on War Time," which are being issued from the Oxford University Press, at a uniform price of twopence each, by a representative committee under the editorship of the Rev. William Temple. Mr. John Matthai, the writer of this pamphlet on "India and the War," is described on the title page as a member of the ancient Christian Church of South India. But he is also very evidently a genuine and sincere Indian nationalist: and we have rarely seen the case for justice to the educated Indian put in clearer form or in better English.

In estimating the results to India of the war, Mr. Matthai holds it to be safe to say that the direct effect upon the great masses of the people will not be great. The tremor caused by the depredations of the Emden has passed, and the war is apparently forgotten except in the little echoes that come gently and fitfully from the bazars of the city. "The villagers' attitude to life is seldom anything more than an amused tolerance." The real influence of the war must be sought among the educated class, whose influence must not be measured by their numbers. It is altogether erroneous to imagine that it is possible to secure the continued support of the masses in the work of maintaining order and progress, if the educated men stand aside. The joint family system and the tie of the village community knit the people together: and afford some idea of "how far and how long you may play fast and loose with this supposed negligible minority."

THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITY.

There was never any need to doubt, Mr. Matthai continues, that the educated class would stand by the Empire. In spite of differences of opinion on details of immediate policy, it was "always unthinkable" that any perceptible number of them would take advantage of an Imperial crisis to cause trouble. At the same time, while the war has made manifest the desire of educated India a keep their place in the British Empire, it is also immensely strengthening the spirit of nationalism. How could it be otherwise? Great Britain has gone to war to vindicate the principle of nationality: and Indian troops are fighting in Europe to support that principle.

Nor will it any longer serve the hostile critic to point to the diversities of race and language in India as an insuperable obstacle to the development of nationality. As Sir Thomas Holderness has himself admitted, in a note to the latest edition of Sir John Strachey's "India," a common system of government, the spread of trade and commerce, the increasing habit of travel, and the diffusion of the English language, have of late done much to break down the walls of separation between different parts of India. The common system of government has been an active factor in particular. Mr. Matthai writes:—

"A common system of Government, in countries where the constitution is inorganic, creates nationality less by placing itself alongside of the people than by creating in them a sense of grievance, real or fancied, against itself and stimulating them into opposition. It matters not whether the grievance is wellfounded or ill-founded. What matters is that it should be honestly entertained. Government is a thankless job even in the freest and best governed countries. It is especially so in a country which is not free: and every kind of ill which men suffer is first laid to the charge of this palpable and ponderable cause."

PLEDGES OF THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

What, he continues, is the discontent about? He finds an answer in the failure to give adequate effect to the pledges in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. The fact that the vast number of subordinate posts in the administration are held by Indians merely means that a virtue has been made of necessity. There are, roughly speaking, 40,000 English-speaking University graduates in India: yet in 1910 only 161 appointment out of 1,721 to which a salary of £800 or more is attached were held by Indians. The proportion has very slightly increased during the last five years: but the gap exists and cannot be ignored. "It is round such places in which what is concerned is not so much the desire to make a living as the more worthy desire to make one's personality count adequately in the life of one's country, that the sentiment of nationality naturally often enough centres."

The primary cause, then, of the hostile element in Indian nationalism is the extent to which Indians are shut out from the higher offices. To remedy this is the immediate necessity. Accompanying it, but less urgent, is the demand for elective and representative government. It is absurd to postulate that this is a principle unsuited to the genius of the Indian peoples. Mr. Matthai argues vigorously to the contrary, but at the same time he recognises that the caste system, which so far has shown little signs of giving way before Western civilisation, does not lead the way in the direction of anything approaching democracy. But for all that the whole question must be faced.

EFFECT OF WAR.

On the other hand, Mr. Matthai looks to the war to awaken in the nationalist movement a closer and sharper perception of the needs of the masses, who form seventy per cent. of the Indian population.

We cannot very well continue to applaud the justice and heroism of a war undertaken for the preservation of oppressed nationalities when vast masses of men lie at our very door in a worse condition. . . . If this war drives us to a keener sense of nationality, it will be obvious that we cannot get on very far as a nation when all but a third of our people are still almost entirely absorbed in the lower struggle for bare physical existence.

The three commonly recognised problems are economic regeneration, education and sanitation—corresponding to the triple infirmity of the cultivator, indebtedness, ignorance, and malaria. The solution offered for the first is the formation of co-operative credit societies. The third is impossible of attainment without the second, but primary education is not of much use, says Mr. Matthai, unless the material condition of the agriculturist is improved. In any case, the salvation of India must come in all these matters from the educated classes. "It is therefore wrong policy to anger them."

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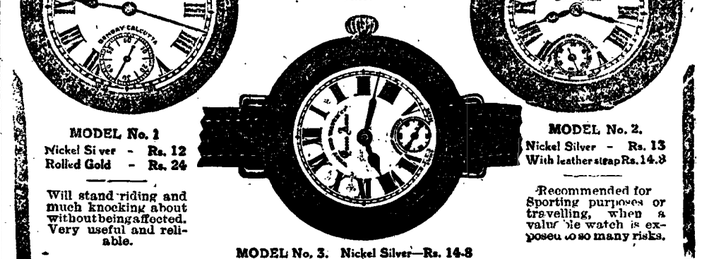

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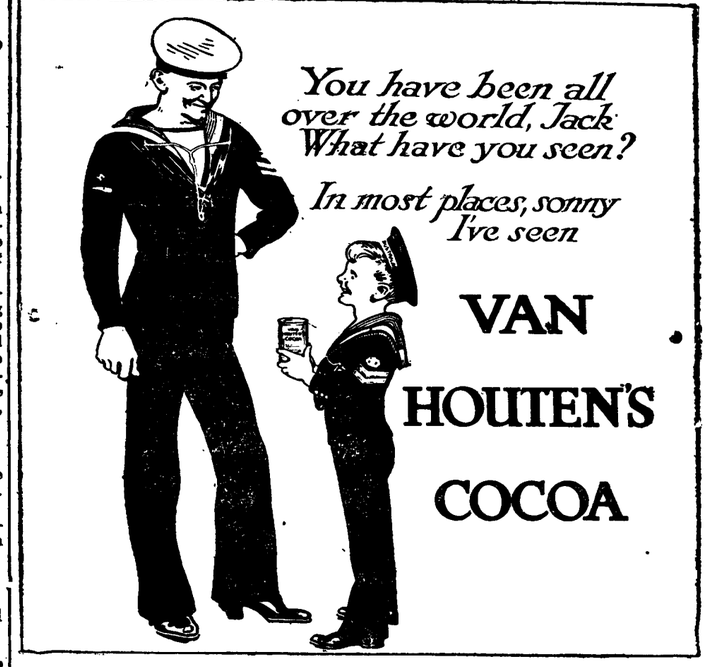

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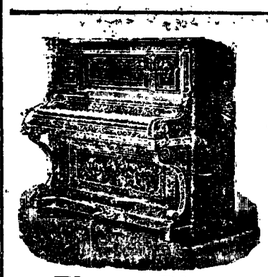

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